

# MARCH ON MAY FIRST

## New York-Harlem Late Edition The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVII, No. 17  
In 2 Sections, Section 1

2b

April 27, 1952  
24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

for Peace in Korea  
for Negro Rights  
for Lower Taxes

AGAINST THOUGHT CONTROL

## CP's Efforts to Bar War On Trial, Perry Tells Jury

By HARRY RAYMOND

The issue in America today is "peace and democracy, to prevent World War III and the advent of fascism in our land," Pettis Perry, Alternate Member of the Communist Party's National Committee, told the jury Friday in the Smith Act trial of the 16 New York Communists. "It is precisely because we are consistent advocates of peace and democracy that we stand in the dock today," Perry said.

Perry, an outstanding Negro leader, who is acting as his own attorney, delivered his opening address to the jury following argument by counsel on a defense motion to dismiss the indictment. Defense Attorney John T. McTernan asserted that prosecutor Myles Lane had failed in his statement to cover points of the charges. Judge Edward J. Dimock denied the motion after Lane agreed to appear once more before the jury and read the parts of the indictment he left out of his opening speech.

Lane arose and left the courtroom when Perry began to speak. He remained absent from the room all throughout Perry's address. This was seen as a deliberate insult to the Negro leader as he outlined his case. Lane turned his courtroom work over to his six assistants while Perry spoke.

### URGED PEACE

Perry reminded the court of Lane's charge in the opening statement that the Communists envisioned "violent revolution as a result of war and depression."

"But the fact is, as we will show during the course of this trial," Perry said, "that we have energetically and consistently urged not war, but negotiations and agreements to resolve international differences and tensions."

"We have advocated ever since June, 1950, an end to the sense-

less and tragic war in Korea, convinced that this would greatly enhance the realization of the universal desire for peace."

### RECALLS MURDER

Perry told how, as the son of a poor tenant farmer in Alabama, he had witnessed and experienced force and violence practiced against the Negro people. He told of seeing a Negro prisoner beaten while his legs were chained. He recalled witnessing the murder of a Negro minister in Hamburg, Alabama.

He said he discovered the trade union movement in California and joined the Communist Party there in 1932, after reading a story in the Daily Worker of the famous Scottsboro case.

"We will show that we helped to arouse the American people to the threat of violence from Hitler fascism and energetically advocated collective security to stop Hitler aggression," Perry told the jury. "We will show that several thousand Communists fought on the side of democratic Spain against Franco and the fascist axis, not



PERRY

alone to save Spanish Republic but to preserve democracy throughout the world."

Fifteen thousand American Communists served in the United States Army, Navy and Air Force during World War 2, he said and hundreds of them never returned home.

As Secretary of the National Negro Commission of the Party, he said, he had the special re-

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FROM THE SHOPS and locals they will come; from the garment, baker, furniture and fur industries; from the communities, from peace groups, Mother's clubs, Tenants and Consumers organizations, youth, students and workers; from Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Jamaica and South Bronx, Negro mothers, workers; from the National groups, Jewish, Italian, Puerto Rican, Slav, Polish, German, Finnish, Scandinavian, Hungarian Americans; from Houston St. and Featherbed Lane, from Roosevelt Avenue and Kings Highway, Lenox and Lexington, Tremont and Kos-

The route for Thursday's parade, assembly points, line of march and map appear on back page.

ciusko, Flatbush and Queens Boulevard, they will come . . . to march or peace!

May Day in New York City. Morris Cinamon will be there, marching in his 60th birthday, recalling the 8-hour day demonstration of the 1890s, the anti-war marches of the days of Debs, the massed unemployed of the 1930s demonstrating for jobs, the first vets returning from Spain to carry the anti-fascist appeal to the hearts of their countrymen.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN will be there, marching for the first time, feeling the thrill that comes with the unity of a thousand voices shouting for peace, freedom and jobs; the tingle that comes as they pass the reviewing stand the color guard dips their flags to salute the working-class heroes on the stand.

Negro and white, they will march together, symbol of the unity for which they are struggling. "Jim Crow Must Go!" That slogan, born of early struggles for equality, has not yet lost its meaning in a land where Genocide is still the policy of government and protesting Negro youth are jailed or drafted to make war upon the colored peoples of Asia.

GARMENT WORKERS, earliest (Continued on Page 12)

### Admits Delay In Dams Caused Midwest Flood

WASHINGTON.—The Missouri River flood could have been prevented if the government had completed the Garrison and Randall dams, Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army engineers, admitted Friday.

If the U.S. government had spent only \$470,000,000, the two dams, which were begun in 1946, could have been finished in five years, that is, by 1951, Pick said.

The general estimated the flood damage at about \$300,000,000.

### Charge Auto Parts Firms Gouge U.S.

WASHINGTON.—House investigators charged Friday that the automobile parts industry gouged the government on arms contracts and called on the Federal Trade Commission to find out whether it should be prosecuted.

A House Executive Expenditures subcommittee denounced a widespread infiltration of parasite five percenters in the industry and cited cases showing there must be "a large chunk of fat" in arms contracts. It said the industry charged prices "inflated beyond all reason."

The subcommittee conducted hearings in Detroit last December in which it severely criticized procurement officials at the vast Detroit arsenal. At least two military officials were reprimanded and punished as a result of the

inquiry. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D-Va.), said it has found other cases of "possible improprieties" on the part of government officials which have not yet been disclosed. The cases are still under study.

In its report, the subcommittee said the government spends nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year on automotive parts. It reported previously that the government was overcharged at least \$306,000,000 in the last three years on the parts.

The subcommittee cited the case of Macomb Auto Supply, Inc., Mt. Clemens, Mich., which carried two men on its payroll at \$10,000 a year to get government business. The company subcontracted all its work.

One of the men was a former firm's business jumped from \$377,151 in 1947 to \$706,551 in 1950. The sub-committee said the O'Haires collected \$148,599 in the four-year period.

The sub-committee said Metro's expense account included "television sets, watches, hunting equipment, cameras, clothing and a stuffed bobcat" bought for its officers.

The report said that discovery of "improper relationship between high-ranking government officials and representatives of companies" was "merely coincidental to its investigation of the industry."

Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford, former commanding officer at the arsenal, was removed from his post and demoted to the rank of colonel after the sub-committee

# 3 Weeks Gone-\$65,000 to Go

## An Editorial

OUR SIX WEEKS CAMPAIGN FOR \$100,000 has hit the halfway mark in point in time. But so far, we have received only a little more than \$35,000.

We know our readers will see us through, as they have always done in the past. But we cannot afford to wait. We need the money right now. The funds received thus far have gone mainly to bring us up to date. What is needed, then, is a wider and quicker response to guarantee that we complete that \$100,000 goal by May 15.

So far, the bulk of the money received has come from New York readers, Freedom of the Press associations and other groups that support the policies our paper.

We have yet to hear from the Freedom of the Press Associations and Committees in Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, the various cities in Connecticut and New Jersey where our readers are organized.

We are certain our readers in these areas have responded or will respond. But we need the money now.

# Wife of Jailed Peace Candidate Carries On

SINCE HER HUSBAND, Vincent, the Progressive Party presidential candidate, went to jail for six months because he was in "contempt of court, of Truman, of Taft, of Eisenhower, of Kefauver, of Russell, of war, of anti-Negro repression," his wife, the beautiful, sparkling Mrs. Hallinan, has been filling the void he left in the campaign. Here for an 18-hour-a-day peace crusade in eastern and midwestern cities, the mother of six children grows more youthful, more alive, more confident with every speech, every meeting.

A few years ago Mrs. Vincent Hallinan lived in a "small, plushy community" in Ross, a suburb of San Francisco, where a "reactionary Democrat was considered a Communist," and life swirled around her in confusing eddies. Then her husband joined the Progressive Party and "we came into struggle and struggle came to us" and "life took on new meaning, new significances."

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LISTENING to her fluent speech, her warm laugh and the ring of conviction in her words, you sense a powerful, constantly-developing personality. "People would avoid us four years ago in Ross," she recalled, "they crossed the street to avoid us."

But since Vincent went to jail, "a change has come about—even in Ross." Now her neighbors "cross the street to visit us" and the florist recently gave her a corsage "because I want to do something for you."

The same change in people, in the temper of the times, has been evident everywhere. "I have a job to do," Mrs. Hallinan said, "not only while Vin is in jail but even after that. I will be in this fight all the way because this is the most important year in our history."

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A CAMPAIGNER who speaks extemporaneously, is free of shibboleths and the jargon of the dais, who smiles with her eyes and laughs openly in the middle of a phrase, Mrs. Hallinan has been dazzling peace audiences since she arrived from San Francisco to address the 1300 gathering of the Brooklyn American Labor Party dinner last Friday.

But what she says is rich with experience and the hopes and fears of mothers throughout America. "This is the year for the peace vote—the vote against war and fascism is there to get. We should, we can get it. Everything leads to it."

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IN BURSTS of passionate anger during which her eyes get hard, her mouth tightens and her fingers clasp and unclasp, Mrs. Hallinan will blast the "bankruptcy, the horrible, tragic waste of life, of resources, of spirit" by a government policy that is "immoral, senseless, corrupt and inevitably doomed."

"Look at the people," she says, "they are restless, they know something is wrong, terribly wrong. health and welfare plan.



MRS. VIVIAN HALLINAN

## How Moscow Will Celebrate This May Day

MOSCOW, USSR.

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE BUOYANCY and optimism one notices here on the eve of May Day is due not only to the mellow spring that burst out after the long Russian winter. A cumulative development has been taking place in the Soviet Union which has created something new and of vast significance for the whole world.

At the very beginning of April three events reflected this new quality. First, was the decree of the Soviet Government and Communist Party drastically cutting food prices—the fifth such reduction since the war. Second, was the reply of Premier Stalin to questions put by 50 American newspaper and radio editors. Third, was

the Soviet note calling for negotiations of a German peace treaty.

Soviet people have become accustomed to these annual price cuts but now when you add them up you find that everybody can enjoy prosperity for greater than ever before. Now everybody wants a television set and you see more and more of the T shape antenna on Moscow roof-tops.

Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

**\***  
ed amazing recuperative powers; they restored what was destroyed and struck out towards new immense goals of peaceful economic growth. They've done this in the face of the cold war waged against them from the moment the atomic bomb fell on Japan.

Last year industrial production in the USSR was double that of 1940. Let's take that fact in terms that Kolya and Irina Solovyov use to describe such economic progress. As factory workers both of them know about and have worked on machines imported by the Soviet Union from the United States before the war. After the war the U. S. Government embargoed trade with the USSR. "But we're turning out more goods than ever before," Irina points out, "and there isn't a machine we are not able to make by ourselves."

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AT A TIME when the whole world is talking about a "new" Soviet campaign for negotiations to relieve world tensions (the campaign never halted in the last six years) the Soviet people know that western statesmen can miss this moment just as they've missed every other opportunity since the war. But still they are confident here because they know the Soviet proposals, especially the one for free elections in Germany and a peace treaty, are based on a new situation. The Soviet peace initiative stems from strength. The U. S. Government's resistance to the offers of a peaceful settlement and for economic cooperation results from weakness.

The calm confidence that every visitor to the Soviet Union notices is firmly rooted in economic and political achievements that have altered all world relationships. It's not only that the people gained such great self-confidence from their defeat of the German invaders who were backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost all of western Europe. Equally important is what has happened since the war.

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THE SOVIET PEOPLE reveal

## A Letter from Gus Hall to the 16 on Trial

GUS HALL, imprisoned Communist leader, sent his greetings to the sixteen Communist and workingclass leaders now on trial at Foley Square in another Smith Act frameup. The people's demands for peace keynote the letter. "Let us always continue the fight to free those in prison, but this again with a background and as a part of the struggle for world peace," he writes, "for democratic rights, against the stronghold of the war economy, against high taxes and prices." His letter:

"MY BEST WISHES and greetings to you my dear friends and comrades. If they keep moving me around much more I will begin to feel like a prison inspector! I am in good health. Lost a few dozen pounds. As all of you well know we are in the midst of many stormy days. They are also neither unprecedented. But social storms are very much like storms of nature. At the height of a storm the dark clouds and the high winds appear overwhelming and never ending. As a youth and even today it amazes me how suddenly a storm blows over. The clouds disappear, the winds die down, the sun shines its brightest, and the world seems its best. One need not be a prophet to be able to see that such will be the course of the social storms we are living thru today. We must read the storms correctly. As people of science we of course know there is one basic difference between these storms. During social storms one must not sit in a shelter and wait for it to blow over. One must be an active participant in helping to direct its course. When world peace is secure the storm will subside."

"WE, our class and our people face many difficult problems. We are called upon to make great sacrifices. But these sacrifices including long prison sentences melt into insignificance when they are placed in proper perspective by the realization that we are indeed fortunate to live and work at the greatest turning point of history, when civilization is taking its first really giant steps forward. We must read the storm signals correctly. We the people of the U.S.A., and especially our class as yet have not risen to the responsibility demanded from us by history. But let no one even for a fleeting second make the mistake of taking the hysterical war mongering press and radio lying speeches of the spokesmen of big business as in any way representing the thinking and feeling of our people. We must read the storm signals correctly.

"WALL STREET has led the capitalist world to the brink of disaster. The crimes of England and France are Wall Street made. It is shaking the very foundations



GUS HALL

"LET US always continue the fight to free those in prison, but this again with a background and as a part of the struggle for world peace, for democratic rights, against the stronghold of the war economy, against high taxes and prices. So let me say 'Farewell for a while.' Take care of yourselves. We will meet again soon! With all this time on my hands I spend hours thinking of each of you. Of course always with great pride, so till we meet again a hearty hand shake to you all."

Comradely,  
Gus Hall

## ALP Women To Hold Luncheon For Mrs. Bass

The Committee of Women of the American Labor Party will honor Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Progressive Party candidate for vice-president of the U. S. at a luncheon Monday in the main ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Mrs. Bass will make a major campaign address.

Other speakers include Mrs. Sonora Lawson, PP national committee member and state chairman of the Virginia PP; Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of Vincent Hallinan, the party's candidate for president, and Mrs. Vita Barsky chairman of the Committee of Women.

## Yale Students Plan Drive for Negro on Faculty

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Yale students have organized a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and have set themselves the task of attempting to have qualified Negro instructors placed on the Yale faculty, which has never employed a Negro. Robert Weinberg, chairman of the Dixwell Group, was elected temporary chairman of the chapter.

## Columbia Students Hit Strikebreaking

The Columbia University chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has joined with the local chapter of the National Student Association in denouncing use of student labor to break the strike of cafeteria workers at Columbia.

The two groups urged all students to refuse positions held by workers fighting for the right to join the union.

## Manhattan College Fixers Escape Jail

Henry Poppe and Jack Byrnes, former Manhattan College basketball stars who were the first exposed in the "fix" scandals, were given suspended sentences Friday by Bronx County Judge James Barrett. (Two Negro and two Jewish players from CCNY, LIU and NYU served six months each in jail for the same offenses.)

Judge Barrett explained the suspended sentence by saying "I hesitate... to set myself up against the opinion of a great majority of the people." He made no explanation of the fact that only Negro and Jewish players involved in the scandals went to jail while the Manhattan players, as well as those of Bradley and Kentucky did not.

## NAACP in Drive For Negroes on College Faculties

The youth division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has undertaken a nationwide campaign for Negro instructors on college faculties.

A letter, sent to the presidents of colleges with Negro and white students, requested help in eliminating the discriminatory policy prevailing in the employment policies of most colleges and universities.

A list of qualified Negro instructors who desire teaching positions was attached.

## 25,000 Youths In West Berlin March for Peace

BERLIN — More than 25,000 youth demonstrated in the West Berlin area Thursday for a united, peaceful Germany and against the Bonn government's program for a new Nazi army aimed at the Soviet Union.

The peace demonstration occurred as shops and factories were quitting for the day, and was successful despite the efforts of thousands of West Berlin policemen, armed and using fire-hoses, to break it up. The police attacked and injured an unspecified number of youthful demonstrators and made 14 arrests.

# U.S. Sabrejet Found in Manchurian Territory

SEOUL, Korea.—A crashed American F-86 Sabrejet was found inside Manchuria, it was announced by a Chinese broadcast, and the Far Eastern Air Force of Gen. Matthew Ridgway admitted Friday that the report could be true.

Major George B. Wedding, whose body was found at the scene of the crash, had been missing since April 13, following an air battle, Ridgway Air Force officials said.

## 30 Die in Blast On U. S. Ship In Korea Battle

TOKYO.—An explosion ripped through the forward gun turret of the U. S. heavy cruiser St. Paul while in action off the Korean coast, killing 30 men, the Navy announced today.

The Navy said the blast occurred last Monday while the ship was engaged in firing on Korean targets. The toll of lives was the heaviest reported suffered by a U. S. naval ship since the beginning of the Korean war.

It was stressed, in the Navy announcement, that the explosion did not result from enemy action.

Beyond that, details were lacking. A Navy spokesman in Tokyo said a powder bag may have caught fire, touching off a heavy explosion inside the turret. Or the explosion may have flashed down inside the turret's armor, killing the men in the vessel's upper ammunition handling room.

Every man within the vicinity of the explosion was killed, the Navy said. There were no wounded.

## School 'Loyalty' Hunt Rejected In Scarsdale

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—The Board of Education of District 1 rejected the demands of a witch-hunting McCarthyite group here for a censorship of texts and library books and a "loyalty" probe of faculty members and speakers at school assemblies. In a seven-page report, the Board declared it saw "no reason to permit the contrary opinion of a small group to prevail,

and on the basis of this minority opinion to take action which might be destructive to the morale of our school system."

It said that a study showed "nothing which, in our opinion, would lead any reasonable person to the conclusion that subversive influences are or were operating in our schools."

The Parent-Teacher Association of Scarsdale High School issued a statement of confidence in the school board and faculty.

## N.Y. Times Now Praises Skill Of Harry Sacher

The New York Times chose Friday, the day Harry Sacher and his four fellow defense attorneys in the first Smith Act trial went to jail, to acknowledge that "judges and other attorneys alike agree that Sacher was one of the best trial lawyers in the country."

The Times' belated tribute was itself a confession of the frameup character of the "contempt" verdict and jail sentence imposed on the labor lawyer and his colleagues.

It was pointed out that "one of the best trial lawyers in the country" would hardly jeopardize his clients' case, and his own standing, by indulging in the contemptuous behavior attributed to him by Judge Harold Medina.

The Times' bow to Sacher's skill was seen also as a back-handed confession of the reason why the Truman government decided to jail and encourage the disbarment of Sacher and the other attorneys who defended the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square.

## MILLION FARMERS PUSHED OFF LAND IN LAST 30 YEARS

WASHINGTON.—More than a million farmers were squeezed off their land in the last 30 years, according to a report of the U. S. Census Bureau. In the same time, the farm acreage increased by 17 percent.

Most of these farmers were pushed off the land by the bankers and big insurance companies, which foreclosed on mortgages the farmers were unable to meet.

The CIO at the same time pro-

tected the sad lot of American agricultural workers and called for a government-and-public committee to probe the problems of migrant farm workers.

The number of farms in the U. S. decreased by more than 1,000,000 between 1920 and 1950, the Census Bureau reported.

The average 1950 farm was 215.3 acres, however, compared to 148 acres for the average farm three decades earlier.

The total of farmland acreage swept by a land boom set off by

World War I.

One farm in each 51 earned more than \$25,000 selling its products in 1949, the bureau revealed. Roughly 2,000,000—or less than half—of the nation's 5,400,000 farms earned more than \$2,500 that year. Another million earned less than \$250, thus contributing "little" to farm production, the bureau said.

## 'Tax Strikes' in Brazil Reported

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Thousands of workers and other residents of two Brazilian cities, Berlandia and Uberaba, are taking part in "tax strikes" against oppressive taxes imposed by the reactionary Vargas government.

The protest movement was revealed when the government announced Thursday that it was sending armed police units to the towns to smash the protest. More than 1,000 truckdrivers were on strike at the same time against new transportation taxes.

## UNIONISTS HAIL WEINSTOCK Tel Aviv March CALL FOR BIGGEST MAY DAY OF Thousands

By ART SHIELDS

The greatest May Day is coming next Thursday, said Louis Weinstock, veteran workers' leader, at a banquet in his honor at St. Nicholas Arena.

Three hundred and fifty men and women from many New York trade unions had come to express their admiration for the man who led the struggle for unemployment insurance and the fight against the building trades racketeers.

Weinstock had come to the dinner from the Foley Square courthouse, where he is on trial under the fascist Smith Act.

"I am not permitted to talk about the trial," said Weinstock with a smile. "But I can talk about Peace and the demonstration for Peace that we are going to have this May Day."

### MARCH FOR UNITY

"This will be a wonderful May Day. We will be celebrating the unity of the Negro people and the unity that is developing among rank and file workers in many unions. We will be celebrating the tremendous growth of the people's desire for peace especially. And we are going to see a splendid parade flowing into Union Square this next Thursday."

Weinstock was introduced by Leon Straus, furriers' joint board leader, as the man who had done more than any American worker to organize May Day parades in past years.

Weinstock kept on saying that

the American workers weren't alone in the peace fight. And he held up messages greeting the Smith Act defendants from the great labor federation of China and India and other lands.

Ben Gold international president of the Fur Workers, who spoke before Weinstock, made an impassioned appeal to progressive workers to fight as they never fought before.

"The progressive camp has the brains and the courage to organize millions of workers to smash the conspiracy against the people today," he declared.

"The progressives, however, must realize their great strength."

### END IS CERTAIN

Gold spoke of the panic and desperation of the big moneyed men who are behind the war drive and the Smith Act prosecutions.

"They are already sensing the coming end of their system," he said. "That end is certain. Siberia didn't save Nicholas II, concentration camps didn't save Hitler and the Smith Act won't save imperialism today."

Ewart Guinier, national secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers, told of the bloody terror of the white supremacists against the Negro people. Then he said:

"As a Negro I pledge again that the rope and the faggot, the guns and the torture will not quench the determination of the Negro

(Continued on Page 12)

## Hits Low Pay

TEL AVIV, Israel.—Thousands of industrial workers, dockers, construction workers and new immigrants living in this area's "tent cities" paraded through Tel Aviv denouncing the high cost of living resulting from the government's reactionary economic policy and ties to Wall Street.

A 90-minute strike also took place Thursday the day of the demonstration. Both actions were taken in face of opposition by the rightwing leadership of Histadrut, the semi-official labor federation which itself is an employer of Israeli workers.

The Mapam and Communist parties were among the supporters of the demonstration. Women paraders carried empty food baskets and shouted demands of "Food for our children." A mass meeting of the Israeli workers heard denunciation of Washington war policies, a call for an increase in wages for Israeli workers and exemption of such cost-of-living increases from income tax payments.

## Oil Profits

The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey emerged as undisputed profitmaking champion among all U. S. industries. After paying all taxes and laying aside \$382 million for expansion, Jersey Standard reported net profits of \$528 million.

## Leader of Negro AFL Dockers To Talk at Anti-Smith Act Rally

A drastic demand for the repeal of the Smith Act is scheduled for Tuesday night, at a Town Hall meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Street.

Cleophas Jacobs, President of Local 968, the all-Negro local, which has struggled for many years against Jimcrow in AFL International Longshoremen's union, has joined a distinguished group of speakers including Arthur Garfield Hays, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union; Rev. Sandy F. Ray, Cornerstone Baptist Church and Chairman of the Social Action Committee, National Baptist Federation; and Mrs. Lois J. Allen, prominent Negro businesswoman and head of the Queens Provisional Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act.

The meeting, sponsored by the Brooklyn Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act, will also hear Rabbi Louis D. Gross, Editor of "The Jewish Examiner"; Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge and Chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Union and Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church of the Saviour.

The sponsoring group, which received more than 80 expressions of support from prominent Brooklyn civic leaders, clergymen, professionals, trade unionists, Negro and Jewish leaders, announced that the meeting was arranged as a result of this indication of opposition to the Smith Act. It will be the first large meeting of its kind in Brooklyn to demand the Smith Act to be repealed.

Admission is 50 cents.

# Steel Barons Yell 'Socialism' And Plot Union-Busting

THE HULLABALOO and seizure of the steel plants in the Senate, in the recent joint meeting sponsored by the NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and in the steel trust ads appearing in the newspapers, is a smokescreen plain and simple. What these union-busters have in mind is union-busting.

**THE PLAIN TRUTH IS**, of course, that neither seizure of industries by the government-federal or state—is an issue with these big business propagandists and what they call "socialism" hasn't the slightest resemblance to Socialism.

The record will show that every seizure action taken by Truman was hailed by the employers and their press organs. The railroad magnates are happy under nearly two years of "seizure socialism" and have not complained. Their profits are at unprecedented levels. They were just handed another freight hike of six to nine percent that will yield them an extra \$678,000,000 in revenue.

But the workers of three Brotherhoods who refuse to be blackmailed into giving up some basic working rules, have not yet collected a penny of the two-year-old government board award.

**THE STEEL CORPORATIONS** have no more reason to kick against Truman's action in their case than the railroads. Like the railroad presidents, the steel executives, too, were named the agents through whom the so-called seizure administration is carried out. Not a penny of profit or big salaries like Benjamin Fairless' \$261,000 yearly, will be touched. And the President's seizure order specifically instructs the administrator, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, that he can allow the union "collective bargaining" and to take up grievances "provided that such activities do not interfere with the operation" of the plants.

Under those instructions to Sawyer, the union has a right to adopt a resolution warning the patience of its members "is not inexhaustible." But the minute the workers move to strike for immediate enforcement of the Wage Stabilization Board's wage award, an injunction would slap them down, as had been done to the railroad workers several weeks ago.

**THE STEEL OWNERS**, like the railroad magnates, would be happy to have a seizure that maintains a status quo. They are screaming, however, because they want to extort a higher price increase when and if granted.

Their strategy also coincides with the political strategy of big business. Seizure of the steel industry is pictured as "socialism" and "dictatorship." It is a handy weapon with which to both mobilize the forces of Big Business in the political campaign and at the same time utilize the indignation in the labor movement against Truman's strikebreaking seizure tactic that was so well demonstrated in the railroad and mining industry.

**AS FOR THE** definition that "seizure" is "socialism"—it ranks with Hitler's notorious big lies. Socialism is appropriation, FULL control and operation of the industries by a government of the common people led by the workers. It is not designation of the same capitalists to supervise the industries. It is not continuance of profits to the shareholders of those industries. It is not continuance of tremendous salaries for executives. It is not ownership by a government that is the "executive committee of the capitalist class."

Mere government operation or ownership is not socialism than the New York city-owned transit system is socialism.

## Big Steel Locals Elect Delegates Who Vow Pay Fight, No Jimcrow

By CARL HIRSCH

EAST CHICAGO, Illinois

FIRST results of steel local elections of delegates to the union's international convention revealed a strong progressive trend favoring slates which campaigned for a militant wage program and for a vigorous anti-discrimination policy. In Inland Steel Local 1010 and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Local 1011, the more progressive slates swept the elections. In both cases, the programs presented in detail by the winning lists of candidates emphasized a stronger fight for economic demands, an FEPC clause in the steel contract, greater democracy in the CIO United Steelworkers of America.

Most significant was the unprecedented number of Negro workers elected as delegates to the USA convention, which opens in Philadelphia on May 13.

Four of the 13 delegates chosen by the Youngstown Local are Negroes.

TWO YEARS AGO, only one Negro was elected as a delegate in the Inland local. This year, the

Inland delegation of 20 will include five Negroes and two Mexican-Americans.

They were part of the "Rank-and-file Union Builders" slate which carried the election by a heavy plurality.

Highlights of the program presented by this slate were:

1. A review of wages every six months.

2. Pensions after 25 years of service or 60 years of age, whichever comes sooner.

3. An FEPC clause in all contracts.

4. A more direct rank-and-file ratification of contracts.

5. A more democratic voice by the local in the choice of international union field representatives.

The "Rank-and-file" slate called attention to a record of accomplishments in the local, including the following:

"We stopped the trend toward a company-dominated union."

"We have fought and won on practically every angle of discrimination in the mill and in the community (East Chicago)."

## Missouri River Flood Sioux City



The Missouri rolls over the bridges of the Northwestern Railroad Yards, Sioux City, Iowa, as the flood crest reached 24.3 feet. Below, the main street in South Sioux City, Neb., is covered by eight feet of water.

## Labor and Civic Officials Join Peace and Job Trek to Capitol

ANSONIA, Conn.

A DELEGATION of trade unionists, public officials, Negro, business and community leaders from Connecticut's "Brass Valley" was going to Washington this week—to seek an end to the war in Korea and America's return to a peacetime economy.

Friday's mass delegation, including two busloads of workers representing every section of the labor movement, marked the high point in a growing movement of unity among the people of the Nutmeg Valley.

This is a community which de-

pends for its livelihood primarily on brass, and when the American Brass Company plant here announced it was going on a four-day-a-week basis, the action sounded a warning bell throughout the area.

BUT it was a public meeting and conference, sponsored by the militant Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, independent, which led directly to the plan for a people's delegation to the capital.

It was a meeting at which the mayors of three towns, Ansonia,

sion in the brass industry."

REPRESENTATIVES of labor, public officials and community spokesmen alike enthusiastically greeted the proposal for the mass delegation to Washington this Friday last, to present a program of peace—and jobs. All set to go were two busloads of unionists, three mayors, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and others. In Washington, they were to tell the Connecticut delegation to Congress, in no uncertain terms, that a united community wants peace.

## Philip Foner Talks on Jewish Labor History

DR. PHILIP FONER will discuss "Ideological Trends in the Jewish Working Class" at the Jewish History Week Forum of the Jefferson School of Social Science on Sunday, April 27, at 8 p.m. The theme of the forum, which culminates a week of lectures and exhibits on Jewish life and history, is "The Fight for the Mind of the Jewish Worker—Marxism vs. Bourgeois Nationalism and Social Democracy."

Cultural features on the program includes Miss Ingrid Rypinsky, noted mezzo-soprano, who will sing progressive songs of the Jewish people; Miss Beulah Richardson, progressive Negro poet, who will read her new poem, "My Glorious Brothers"; and Chaim Suller, national secretary of the Jewish Music Alliance, who will discuss "Progressive Culture of the Jewish Working Class." Dooley A. Wilkerson will serve as chairman.

The Jefferson School is located at 16th St. and Ave. of the Americas. Admission to the Sunday evening forum is \$1.

## WON'T PROBE BOMBING

LOS ANGELES (FP).—There will be no investigation of the recent bombings of Negro homes and the activities of property owner's groups as long as the present city council is in office.

## Is Pentagon Trying to Lull Us By Talk of Early Korea Peace?

ARE THE KOREA truce talks making progress?

Are the reports coming out of U.S. headquarters in Tokyo that a truce agreement might be reached by May 1 based on facts or not?

Light was shed on these questions during the week when the official Chinese radio gave prominence to an English-language broadcast charging that Washington's optimism was not only groundless but was deliberately calculated to "pretend there was no reason for public opinion and their allies to get alarmed over American conduct of the talks."

The broadcast over the Chinese radio was made by Wilfred Burdett, correspondent in Korea of the Paris newspaper *Ce Soir*.

The broadcast said that Washington's optimistic talk was "artificially inspired."

IT ADDED that far from feeling that there was no cause for alarm, American and allied opinion should know that "there is every reason to be alarmed that once again they are being led into perilous waters."

The facts of the situation evidently are that the Pentagon is deliberately preventing a conclusion of a truce by refusing to agree to an exchange of all prisoners. The broadcast charged that the U.S. ther delay.

generals were guilty of the "greatest provocation" at a "delicate stage" of the negotiations, by once again trying to get Chinese and North Korean prisoners held in Pentagon stockades to sign petitions asking that they not be returned home.

ANOTHER POINT on which the talks are stalled is the Pentagon's insistence that the North Koreans not be allowed to rebuild air-fields. The Chinese and North Koreans declare that this constitutes an intervention in the sovereignty of North Korea and is an attempt to open up North Korea to fresh attacks while the Pentagon continues to build up its own air bases in Japan.

A third point which is still holding up agreement is the Pentagon's refusal to accept the Soviet Union as one of the neutral observers of the truce. The broadcast by Chinese radio should serve to dispel illusions in this country that all is going fine in the Korea truce talks. It should remind the American people whose disgust with the war was one of the factors in bringing the truce talks about, that they must assert themselves to insure that the Pentagon, which never wanted peace in the first place, reaches a truce agreement without any further delay.

To accomplish this we ask for the immediate end of the Korean war," declared the adopted resolution. "Unless we have peace we are faced with a chronic depression.



PEACE AND JOBS is the cry of these British auto workers who feel the stranglehold on their pay envelopes due to restrictions on East-West trade and the staggering cost of the armament drive imposed on England by the Washington war crowd.

These workers from the Briggs Motor Body works at Dagenham, England, spent their dinner hour at this meeting, then voted to send a delegation to Parliament to lobby for peace and jobs.

## B'KLYN CONSUMERS MAP PRICE, HOUSING CAMPAIGN

### A campaign to alleviate the NO EVICTIONS

Brooklyn housing crisis and to reduce prices was mapped by delegates at a conference of the Brooklyn Tenants and Welfare Council last Sunday.

Mrs. Bernice Libuser, newly-elected executive secretary of the Brooklyn tenant councils, stressed the need for local organizations in all Brooklyn areas to "fight for adequate housing, lowered prices and taxes, for a rent law which is not landlord-inspired as is the McGoldrick Plan."

"We intend to strengthen our local councils," Mrs. Libuser asserted, "so that we can give leadership to the large numbers who so overwhelmingly desire to obtain a rising standard of living through a return to a peacetime economy."

Other demands at the conference included a moratorium of evictions, a halt to rent boosts, increased staff for the city's Department of Housing and Buildings, and a rent rollback to levels before the Korean outbreak.

Special emphasis was placed on the needs of Negro and Puerto Rican people in New York City for decent, low rent housing. Delegates were urged to speed the drive to break the lily-white housing barriers which keep these groups segregated in wretched hovels at exorbitant rents.

Hardships suffered by tenants living in veterans' temporary housing projects, which face demolition in the near future, were also cited. Already 1,000 families

have been forced to vacate the projects, which contain some 8,000 units.

The conference also went on record for the immediate restoration of legislation for 75,000 low-rent housing units in the U. S. proposed by the Administration. This sum was cut to 5,000 by Congress. Pressure was urged on the

### Measuring Profits

PITTSBURGH.—An unsigned letter to the Post-Gazette recently pointed out that "Profits of corporations are computed before income taxes, and not after as indicated on your editorial page.

"When quoting hourly wages of steelworkers I have yet to see a reference made to wages after income taxes."

Senate Banking and Finance Committee for higher income ceilings for tenants in low-income housing was supported by the conference in order to save thousands of families from evictions.

### WIRE TRUMAN

A telegram to President Truman urged a full wage increase for steel workers as recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board, without any steel price increase. Strengthened price controls were also recommended.

Announcement was made of plans for community consumer and taxpayer committees to work for lower Federal income and excise taxes and for a people's program for solving New York City's fiscal problems.

Other recommendations included a public market in the

Bedford-Stuyvesant area in order to end the price gouging of Negro consumers, and enforcement of price and health laws. A strong FEPC law was also urged.

### MAY DAY

*Greetings*  
from Active Workers of  
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**FUR WORKERS**  
**UNION**  
Local No. 70

For Everlasting Peace,  
Jobs and Security

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Peace in Korea and the World

Jobs for Fur Workers

An End to Wage Freeze and High Prices

Freedom for Irving Potash

An End to Jimcrow and Anti-Semitism

The Defense of Our Union and Our Conditions

Repeal of the Hughes-Brees Unemployment Insurance Law

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith, McCarran and Feinberg Laws

for

May Day Committee  
International Fur and Leather Workers Union  
New York Locals

## WILL HARVEY SLAYING CASE DECISION MEAN GREEN LIGHT TO OTHER SEA CAPTAINS?

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHEN THE ALL-WHITE JURY hung 7 to 5 for conviction of the sea captain who slew a Negro utility man on the high seas in Federal Court last week, it left a number of questions that all seamen want answered.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Weinfeld held that "the master of a ship has the right and indeed the duty to maintain his authority."

But Captain Franklin B. Weaver, the Alabama-born "master on the Isbrandtsen freighter "Flying Trader", pumped three bullets into William Harvey after he and First Mate Peter Szenson had blackjacked and handcuffed him. Was this maintaining his authority?

THE GOVERNMENT indicted Weaver on voluntary manslaughter charge, carrying a maximum penalty of 10 years, and charged that he "willfully and in the heat of passion" slew the Negro seaman.

The 10-day trial before the all-white jury of eight men and four women was very revealing. Weaver showed by his surly conduct on the stand that the crew members who testified told the truth when they accused him of fre-

quent violent "rages" against the crew members. Weaver "questioned" Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas F. Burchall Jr. He gave extended answers even though



CAPT. F. B. WHEELER

Judge Weinfeld admonished him again and again to answer yes or no. It reminded one that if Weaver had been a union member testifying in either a court or before

some witchhunt committee he would have been in jail for contempt.

**BUT THE KEY** to what happened that fatal morning as the death ship plied the China Sea on the way to Japan was Weaver's boast, "I know now and I knew then, I did what I had to do when I shot Harvey." It was clear from his testimony that he no doubt felt duty bound to uphold his southern background when the "insignificant dish washer", as Burchall put it in his summation, complained that he was too ill to work and refused to "turn to."

Arrayed behind Weaver were the resources of the Isbrandtsen Company whose high-powered corporation lawyer Marlon Dickerson, sought to impugn the character of Harvey by introducing venereal disease records.

And even while the jury was deliberating, Isbrandtsen Operating Manager Clayton McLaughlin told reporters the company had the "greatest confidence" in Weaver, and "we haven't fired him and never will." He railed against the National Maritime Union and said if Weaver was acquitted, "we'll put him back on a ship."

THUS the question still hanging in the air for all seamen is whether or not a sea captain will be given license to terrorize and wantonly kill them under the guise of "maintaining their authority." It is an unfinished test case being performed over the dead body of William Harvey.

Burchall said the U. S. will "probably" try Weaver again. Meanwhile Weaver, free on \$25,000 bail, is still on the Isbrandtsen payroll. The seamen who walked off the death ship in Japan in protest over the brutal killing have had to sue the company for their wages, since Weaver classified them as deserters. Another question is, will this white supremacist killer get away with it and give the green light to other brutal sea captains.

### Hopes DAV Will Wither Away

RED BANK, N. J.—The Disabled American Veterans hope their organization will die a natural death due to lack of disabled veterans, according to a dispatch in the Asbury Park Evening Press.

The April 17 issue of the paper published a statement by Robert E. Murphy, commander of the Jacques-Eisner DAV Chapter here, which emphasized that the DAV is striving "to achieve not only peace but a permanent peace."

### CCNY Newspaper Hits Feinberg Law

The Campus, undergraduate newspaper at City College, condemned the Feinberg witchhunt law in a recent issue and declared that the "sole criteria for permitting men and women to teach should be professional competency."

The measure "serves only to intensify the fear and extreme caution under which our school teachers must operate," stressed.

*Beauty begins with care of the skin*

### ELECTROLYSIS

SADIE KLEIN

245 Echo Place  
Bronx, N. Y.  
TR 2-2020

## Demand Knickerbocker Village Halt Eviction of Negro Artist

Charging Knickerbocker Village, Inc., with carrying out "discrimination with a vengeance," the Tenants Association of this downtown Manhattan limited dividend project has called on the housing project management to halt eviction proceedings against noted Negro artist Edward Strickland, his wife and infant son, Roy.

The Strickland family, residents of K.V. for more than 20 months as guests of another tenant, were the first Negro family to live in the project in the 18 years since it was constructed. This policy of anti-Negro discrimination has been carried on despite the fact that the project is regulated by the Public Housing Law which bars discrimination "because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Pointing to the desperate plight of the Strickland family, the Executive Committee called on all organizations and individuals to urge the management of K.V. Inc. to halt this discriminatory eviction and to grant the Strickland family a lease to an apartment of their own in K.V.

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THE FUR AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION by Phillip S. Foner \$5.00 Now \$1.50  
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# Greetings

from



**CLINTON PAPER Corporation**

# Stop America's Dishonor!

## Amnesty!

## Let Them Out!

It will soon be a year since John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, and Benjamin J. Davis, the paper's former publisher and twice elected member of the New York City Council, were railroaded to a Federal prison.

They committed no crime against anyone. They committed no act of violence. They did not hire any "five percenter" in Washington, or get the Department of Justice to "forgive" them millions of dollars in income taxes.

Their sole crime was that they urged an end to the Korean war, that they believe in peace, democracy, and socialism.

The evidence against them consisted of books, some of them in circulation for 100 years, and the fantasies of stoolpigeons. The U.S. Attorney General, McGrath, who jailed them had to flee public office in disgrace. We deplore this jailing of Americans for their ideas under the infamous Smith Act. We urge that President Truman grant amnesty to Ben Davis, John Gates, Eugene Dennis and their colleagues now in jail.

We urge the repeal of the thought control Smith Act, and a halt to all Smith Act persecutions now going on.

The jailing of Communists for their ideas dishonors America.

SIGNED:

I.C.N., New York, N.Y.  
G.T., Cleveland, Ohio  
F.K., New York, N.Y.  
Rockaway Freedom Press Ass'n, Queens, N.Y.  
A Friend, New York, N.Y.  
D., G. and B., New York, N.Y.

*Freedom of the Press Comm., Rhode Island*

J.V., T.R., Providence, R.I.  
G.G.A., Chicago, Ill.  
J.Y.M., Danbury, Conn.  
M.R., New York, N.Y.  
B.A., Minneapolis, Minn.  
L.C.D., Cleveland, Ohio  
E. White, New York, N.Y.

L.H., New York, N.Y.

S. Woodruff, New York, N.Y.  
A Friend, New York, N.Y.  
M.B., New York, N.Y.  
Hippocrates, New York, N.Y.  
Bronx Dentists, Bronx, N.Y.

*Manhattan Dentists,*

New York, N.Y.  
*Brooklyn Dentists,*  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
H., S. and T., New York, N.Y.  
Peace Loving Friends,  
New York, N.Y.

*The Committee for Defense of the "Pittsburgh 6," together with thousands of W. Pa. Progressives, greet the victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts.*

*We pledge to intensify the fight for the repeal of those infamous laws, release of their victims, and to strengthen the fight for peace.*

—STEVE NELSON, Chairman

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U. S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

AND AS the U. S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

"The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U. S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U. S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U. S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Every body knew, as Torres told the "Re-

port Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won. Because, as Mrs. Russak described it, "the peace forces there were based on factory workers and committees."

\*

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

\*

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans "really understand the meaning of the term, 'broadening' the peace movement. To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually

is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled."

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

\*

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, the delegate who represented Freedom Associates and the newspaper Freedom, was much impressed by the heroism of the Latin American workers and peasants under conditions of continual terror. "And the main thing they wanted to know from us was what the American working people are doing for peace," she said.

"But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin

American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguir Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

She thought the people of the United States could learn a great deal from the fearless way in which the Latin American workers fought the reactionary programs of their own governments. "There are children mine workers in Brazil—twelve to fourteen year-olds—who are victims of silicosis. The Brazilian delegates condemned the Vargas government for allowing the American trusts to exploit Brazilian children in this way."

\*

THIS understanding among the delegates of the connection between American imperialism and reactionary policies of the Latin American countries was reflected in the accomplishments of the conference. Miss Hansberry thought these accomplishments were:

1. Impetus to the movement throughout the hemisphere for the signature campaign for a five power pact of peace.

2. Identification of Wall Street and Washington as responsible for world tension and aggressive imperialist policies throughout the hemisphere.

3. New support of the growing movement for liberation of all countries of the hemisphere from "Yanqui" imperialism.

For instance, the main resolution of the conference combined the popular demands for immediate and progressive disarmament settlement of the Korean conflict; condemnation of all efforts to instigate and organize war; condemnation of all war propaganda; broad struggles against efforts to deny civil rights and against all forms of racism; protection of the natural resources of the countries; abolition of restrictions on trade, scientific and cultural exchange; and intensification of the campaign for the five power pact of peace.

\*

TO ACCOMPLISH these objectives, the conference arranged for continuing contact between the peace forces of the hemisphere through committees of correspondence; an Inter-Continental conference in defense of American culture in Santiago, Chile, next October; and other Intercontinental conference, to be announced later, on the problems of labor, women and youth.

Throughout Latin America the impact of the conference is already being felt in the new vigor with which the movements for peace and national liberation are continuing their struggle. Recent events in Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia and a number of other countries show that an upsurge of national liberation struggles has begun in Latin America. As yet, the leadership of these struggles remains in the hands of the national bourgeoisie and bourgeois intellectuals; but the growing advance of the working class is reflected in the slogans and demands for complete liberation from "Yanqui" imperialism and its war policies.

The Latin Americans believe that with more help from their brothers and sisters in the United States, they could be victorious.

## STRIKE AGAINST BRITISH TAXES

NICOSIA (ALN).—A strike by Cyprus taxi and bus drivers paralyzed the island's entire transportation system. The strike was called in protest against the new taxes imposed on Cyprus by the British Governor.

## Rockaway Rally Set Tuesday on Rosenberg Case

A meeting to promote community action on the Rosenberg case will be held Tuesday night at 8:30, in the Hotel Genadeen, 271 Beach 19, it was announced yesterday by Herb Greenfield, executive secretary of the Far Rockaway Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

## 1951 Tax Haul Sets a Record

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American people were bled for \$56,100,000,000 in taxes last year, biggest in the country's history, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The general public paid more than \$30,000,000,000 in income and other taxes, while the profit swollen corporations paid only \$16,600,000,000 according to the tax bureau's figures.

The previous record for tax collections was \$43,900,000,000, set in the World War II year of 1945.

Two-thirds of the income-tax total was collected by being withheld from wages.

## Textile Town Unemployment Up 132% in Year

UTICA, N.Y. (FP)—State industrial commissioner Edward Corsi said unemployment in this textile town has risen from 2,500 a year ago to 5,800, an increase of 132%.

Addressing a meeting called by the Utica Chamber of Commerce, Corsi said of the 10,000 textile workers employed locally at the end of the war, only 4,400 still had jobs in the mills. Many of these were working only parttime, he added.

Most of the city's textile industry has moved south, where labor is predominantly unorganized and much cheaper.

## RRs Get Cream Of Tax Writeoff

By Labor Research Association

Railroads and steel companies head the latest list of corporations getting the largest fast tax write-offs for depreciation granted by the Defense Production Administration. Rail companies were granted write-offs on \$171 million worth of new facilities or about 20 percent of all such certificates recently issued.

By March 1, 1952, the DPA had issued a total of 7,161 "certificates of necessity" for projects totalling about \$14,630,000,000. These certificates are supposed to "encourage" a company to expand its facilities for war preparations, politely called "defense purposes."

The company favored with a certificate may deduct or write off part of the cost of new equipment at an artificially fast rate within five years, instead of the usual 20 years.

## STRIKE CLOSES AUSTRALIAN PORTS

MELBOURNE (ALN).—Dockworkers in all major Australian ports held a 24-hour work stoppage to protest the refusal of the federal arbitration court to hear their claims for an immediate interim increase in marginal pay rates. They also voted to refuse all overtime work until their claims are heard. The overtime ban was recommended by the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Since 1948 the longshoremen have been working three hours overtime two nights a week.



URUGUAYAN PEACE SENTIMENT greeted the delegates from walls, pavement, houses, everywhere that signs could be posted or painted. Here on the wall of a public building is painted the demand: "Peace, yes! War, no!"



THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION being interviewed in Montevideo by Elmer Bendiner, correspondent of the National Guardian, second from right. They are, from left to right, Angel Torres, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz, Miss Lorraine Hansberry and Mrs. Mary Russak.

# A-Bomb Profiteers Back Eisenhower

By ART SHIELDS

THE ATOMBOMB war profiteers are backing General Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Five more spokesmen of the J. P. Morgan and duPont atom-bomb trusts announced their support of the brass hat war leader last week.

Eisenhower's latest Morgan backer is Philip D. Reed, chairman of the General Electric Co., which controls ALL American plutonium production.

He is the most powerful figure in the massacre bomb industry.

One of Eisenhower's duPont backers is Donald F. Carpenter, who directed the entire atom-bomb industry for a while as chairman of the Defense Department's Military Liaison Committee. This group controls the Atomic Energy Commission, which owns the atom-bomb industry.

Eisenhower is "desperately needed," said Carpenter last week.

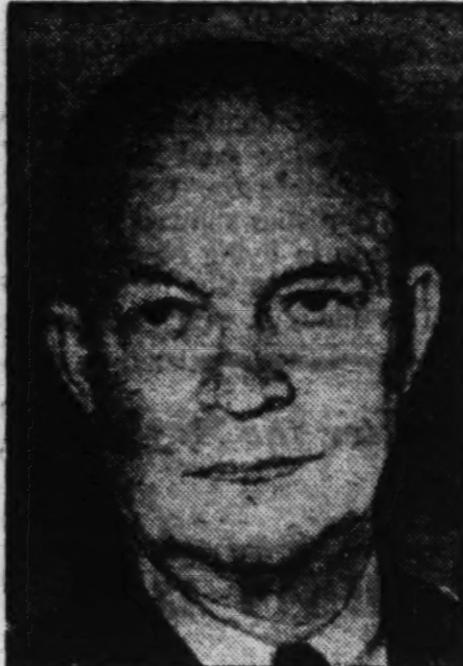
**CARPENTER** and three duPont bankers joined an Eisenhower committee in the duPont home town of Wilmington, Del., last week. The duPont bankers include John B. Jessup, president of the duPont's Equitable Trust Co., and W. Ralph McIntyre, an Equitable director, and J. Seller Bancroft, vice-president of the duPonts' Delaware Trust Co.

Carpenter's eulogy of Eisenhower is recorded in the Wilmington Journal—Every Evening.

"Eisenhower is a man of great personal integrity and high principles," the death bomb expert bubbled. "He has exceptionally broad administrative abilities. This combination of abilities is desperately needed in the White House."

Carpenter became chairman of the Government's powerful Munitions Board after leaving the atomic Military Liaison Committee. He was originally vice-president of the duPont's Remington Arms Co., but now manages the trust's cellophane division.

**THE MORGAN** and duPont trusts—now backing Eisenhower—



GEN. EISENHOWER

are the country's biggest merchants of death. They net the highest profits from the drive to plunge the world into the horrors of atomic war.

They dominate the gigantic atomic munitions industry, says James S. Allen, in his authoritative book on *Atomic Imperialism* (International Publishers).

The Morgan bankers whom Reed represents do not only control the entire output of plutonium on the 400,000-acre atomic project at Hanford, Wash., on the Columbia River.

They also have their fingers in Congo uranium, where African forced laborers work for a few cents a day. And they control the assembling of the atom-bomb in New Mexico. This work is done by two Morgan groups—the Western Electric Co. and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

**THE duPONTs**, however have the monopoly of the Hydrogen "Hell Bomb" work on the 250,000-acre project near Aiken, South Carolina.

Thousands of Negro and white farm tenants and sharecroppers were deported from this huge tract to make way for the Hell Bomb construction. Several towns full of peaceful inhabitants were also torn down by the duPont Hell Bombers.

Allen quotes a plaintive, hand-

lettered sign on the outskirts of one of the wrecked towns, which should fill every American's heart with shame.

The sign was put up by the evicted inhabitants. And it read:

"It is hard to understand why our own town must be destroyed to make a bomb that will destroy some one else's town that they love as much as we love ours."

**HELL BOMB** profits require the destruction of towns and their women and children, however.

And Hell Bomb profits also require a war policy. That's why the duPonts are rooting for General Eisenhower today.

The Hell Bomb kings don't only want war, however. They also want to smash the labor unions and keep Negro workers as unskilled laborers and farm peons.

This damnable policy is in operation on the Hell Bomb project in South Carolina. And it has the backing of the Government's Atomic Energy Commission.

"When we hired the duPont Company we hired their employment policies," said a brazen Atomic Energy Commission spokesman, who is quoted in *Atomic Imperialism*.

These duPont policies bar almost every Negro worker from the skilled jobs.

**THE ATOMIC BOMB TRUSTS** who are backing Eisenhower are destroying the fundamental rights of American citizens in all their company towns.

Allen tells, for instance, how the General Electric has reduced the city of Hanford, Wash., the plutonium center, to the status of a "glorified company town."

General Electric, which is run by Philip D. Reed, the Eisenhower backer, runs the city hall, the newspapers and all the social services. The citizens of Hanford have nothing to say about their own government.

And the atom bomb workers are denied the right to choose their own trade unions. Thus the Atomic Energy Commission ordered General Electric not to recognize the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers union, which G.E. workers had chosen at the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory near Schenectady. And the United Public Workers was banned by the Government at another atomic project.

**THE BEST** union men are also screened out from all atomic work by the FBI, which subjects every job applicant to a protracted "loyalty" inquisition.

All "loyalty" ideas that are not accepted by "police informers and jingo militarists" are excluded, says *Atomic Imperialism*.

Such are the policies of General Eisenhower's atom trust backers.

They hope to get war and the "open" (anti-union) shop under the leadership of the general who once said that all his life had been spent in the Army and there wasn't any room for democracy in the Army.

## BRITISH IMPOSE MALAYA CURFEW

SINGAPORE (ALN).—The British have imposed a strict curfew on the 4,000 people living in Sungai near Sepang in Selangor because the villagers were suspected of smuggling food to Malayan partisans fighting British rule. The rice ration was ordered reduced for a two-week period and three of the five grocery shops were closed. At Tanjong Malim the British reduced the 22-hour curfew to an 11-hour curfew, extending from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. during which the villagers must remain in their homes.

## The Worker

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7904. Cable Address: "Dolwerk." New York, N. Y.

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## WE MARCH FOR PEACE

THE MAN SAID after looking at the television: "The next thing they will be showing us our families burning to death on TV."

We believe millions of our fellow-Americans must have had the same feeling of nightmare when they were fed the huge publicity about the latest A-bomb explosion.

With this immoral and wasteful exhibition, who knows how many millions of dollars went up in smoke on a demonstration intended to frighten the world?

We believe that the government's decision to explode another A-bomb this week was an act of desperation, an act intended to "answer" the nation's desire for peace. It was Washington's "answer" to Stalin's calm and hopeful statement that he did not believe the makers of war had been able to bring a world war any closer than three years ago. It was as if Washington were saying, "So you don't think we are going to have a world war? Well we'll show you peace-lovers! We'll drop another A-bomb so you will forget all about this peace stuff."

But this exploding of A-bombs every time there is a new surge of hope for peace in the world only highlights the growing strength of the world camp of peace.

It shows that the peddlers of the vicious hoax known as "the inevitable war with Russia" see their coveted world war become more difficult to sell.

We think that May Day this year will show a people's clamor for peace greater than any we have yet seen.

To march on May Day this year is to perform a great patriotic service for America.

It means that every marcher will be saying to the nation and the world: "We Americans want peace and will unite to see that we get it. We are pledging to you that we will not let our nation and yours become drenched in the blood of our children."

## AS WE MARCH we will be saying:

"Do not believe that the A-bomb maniacs are the real America. The real America is the 70 percent who voted in a recent Gallup Poll for a Truman-Stalin meeting to negotiate a world peace settlement. The real America is the Seattle mothers who are putting on the state ballot the proposition that America wants to live with the Soviet Union in peaceful co-existence. The real America hates war, desires an immediate end to the Korean war, and wants an East-West trade that can provide jobs, markets, and help protect us from the effects of the growing economic crisis."

LET US NOT MISREAD the signs of the times in our country.

Disgust with the McCarthyite thought-control is far more widespread today than it has ever been.

The people are sick of the wholesale graft and corruption. We should show them that this graft breeds in the atmosphere of the limitless "defense" billions poured out by Congress to the Merchants of Death. We should alert them to what the Smith Act thought-control frame-ups mean to the liberties of all.

The American working class refuses to bow down to the wage-cutting "austerity" which the trusts are trying to force on them in the name of "sacrifice" for "freedom."

May Day this year marks a new social fact in the USA which has not been published much in the "white supremacy" press. This is the heroic struggle of the Negro people for Negro representation—in Congress, in the legislatures, in the courts, just as they once had for a few brief years during the great years of Reconstruction, 1865-76.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-two will undoubtedly mark the growing desperation of the men who foment a world war as they see the peace movement rising all the time. The warmakers are very dangerous. They would not hesitate to destroy half of humanity in their lust for world domination and in their fear of people's democracy and national independence.

But May Day, 1952, all over the world will see hundreds of millions of human beings in scores of capitals, in countless cities, towns and villages, marching for one great goal—peace.

We Americans belong in this noble crusade for peace.

The eyes of the world are upon us to see if we will challenge the war-plotters, or if we will follow the fatal path of submission as the German people so tragically did. We are confident that our great people will live up to its responsibilities to prevent war.

The signs of the people's growing victory are everywhere. It is up to us to make sure that peace triumphs over war.

## NAACP Meet Calls Dem, GOP Candidates Unfit as President

ATLANTA.

THE SOUTHERN conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People condemned all the candidates now seeking the Democratic and Republican nomination for President. Among those denounced by the parley for not having demonstrated any genuine concern for civil rights, were Gen. Eisenhower, Sen. Robert A. Taft, Gov. Warren, Sen. Estes Kefauver, Sen. Richard B. Russell and Sen. Robert Kerr.

[In New York, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, vice-presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, said she welcomed as "a realistic recognition of the facts of political life" the statement issued yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from Atlanta.

[Mrs. Bass declared that increasing numbers of Negro voters would turn to the Progressive Party ticket to guarantee a determined fight for civil rights and the election of Negroes to public office.]

Eisenhower, the delegates stressed, "is on record in defense of segregation in the Army." The General is being boomed as the Republican candidate.

Sens. Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Robert Kerr of Okla-

homa, both seeking the Democratic nomination, were unacceptable to Negro voters, it was stated. Fifty delegates from six Southern states met at a two-day political action institute sponsored by the NAACP.

In a statement, the delegates declared:

"General of the Army [Dwight D.] Eisenhower is on record in defense of segregation in the Army. He has not publicly disavowed his testimony in 1948 before the Senate Armed Services Committee in support of dualism in the Army.

"Senator [Robert A.] Taft, Republican of Ohio, has clearly indicated that he is opposed to an FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Commission) law with enforcement power . . . .

"Gov. Earl Warren has given lip service to civil rights but has failed to deliver in his home state of California.

"Of General [Douglas] MacArthur, the less said the better.

"The picture on the Democratic side is equally gloomy. Save for his position on the anti-poll tax bills, Senator [Estes] Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, has voted with other Senators from this region (the South) against closure and other civil rights measures. . . .

## CRC PLANS NATIONWIDE MEMORIALS FOR WILLIE McGEE, MISSISSIPPI MARTYR

A nationwide series of meetings in memory of Willie McGee, Negro martyr executed on a false charge of rape last year by the State of Mississippi, are being planned for the week of May 4 by Civil Rights Congress chapters, trade union locals and Negro churches. William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, has announced.

McGee, whom hundreds of millions of people on every continent fought to save from death, was killed in Mississippi's portable electric chair on the morning of May 8, 1951.

**ATTENTION BOSTON!**  
**M A Y D A Y RALLY**  
 Friday, May 2nd, 8 p.m.  
**OTISFIELD HALL**  
 Roxbury  
 Speaker  
**CARL MARZANI**  
 Entertainment  
**LAURA DUNCAN and AL MOSS**

Patterson announced that the theme of the McGee memorial meetings would be: "In memory of Willie McGee—United to End Genocide Against Negro Americans."

The CRC has suggested that people's organizations throughout the country insert memorial advertisements for Willie McGee in local and union papers. It also urged circulation of the new "Willie McGee Memorial Edition" of "We Charge Genocide," the historic petition to the United Nations, charging U. S. government bodies with genocidal killings of Negro Americans.

Memorial messages to Mrs. Rasalie McGee, widow of the historic Negro martyr, should be addressed to Mrs. McGee, care of the CRC National Office, 23 W. 28th St., New York.

The CRC stated that the meetings will raise the following national demands, in addition to local demands:

- Save Walter Lee Irvin; Find and Punish the Murderers of Florida NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and his wife, Harriett Moore.
- Save Paul Washington and

### JEWISH PEOPLE'S CHORUS

MAURICE RAUCH, conductor

presents

"TSVEI BRIDER" (oratorio)  
 I. L. PERETZ • J. SCHAEFER

"VIGLID BIZ ZIGLID" (ballet oratorio)  
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### JEWISH HISTORY WEEK

"The Fight for the Mind of the Jewish Worker"  
 Marxism vs. Bourgeois Nationalism & Social Democracy

#### Speakers:

Philip Foner • Chaim Suller • Beulah Richardson  
 Songs by Ingrid Rapinsky • Chairman: Doxey A. Wilkerson  
 on Sunday, April 27, at 8 P. M.

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### Honor ISRAEL AMTER and SADIE VAN VEEN AMTER

outstanding fighters of the working class

**TUESDAY APRIL 29 8 P. M.**

**The Great Central Palace**

90 Clinton Street

#### Speakers:

ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYNN WILLIAM PATTERSON  
 MEL WILLIAMSON and others

Entertainment: EARL ROBINSON and LAURA DUNCAN

Sponsored by Self Defense Committee of the 17  
 Contribution 25¢

**NEVER AGAIN CONCENTRATION CAMPS!**  
**A RALLY** to honor the Memory of the Victims of Fascism  
 Pledge no Concentration Camps in the U. S.  
 Demand A Peace Treaty for Germany

**Special Message from PAUL ROBESON**  
 WILLIAM L. PATTERSON • HOPE FOYE  
 DR. J. AUSLAENDER • Entertainment

Sunday, May 4th — 7 p. m.

**YUGOSLAV HALL, 405 West 41st Street**

ADMISSION \$1.00 tax included

Auspices: GERMAN AMERICAN, Inc., P. O. Box 214, Cooper Station, New York 2, N. Y.

## Wool Strikers Stop Wage Cut

PITTSBURGH.—A 34 day strike of 350 employees of the two Northside plants of the P. McGraw Wool Co. ended with the firm's agreement to extend the contract to June 1 while negotiations continue on demands of Locals 34 and 774 of the CIO Textile Workers for a one-year renewal.

The company insisted on a 13 1/2-cent hourly wage cut and elimination of a cost-of-living escalator clause. Ironically, the application of the clause has automatically lopped a cent an hour off wages because the US Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a 1.2 percent drop in living costs as of the end of February.

This index has been shown by

After the May Day Parade Celebrate with us  
 AT A

## MAY DAY HOOTENANNY

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**ELIZABETH KNIGHT**

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Meet Officers and Members of the May Day Committee.

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what's on

### SATURDAY

Manhattan

COMMITTEE FOR PEACE, Iberian, entertainment, Los Manitos, dancing, refreshments. Subs. \$1.00, 123 W. 28 St.

ALL OUT to Gala Pre-May Day Dance, Entertainment, games, refreshments. \$2 Clinton St. (top floor). Contribution 75c.

Ausp.: Israel Amter Labor Youth League.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, American Vets for Peace Rain Check Party. Free Ad-

mission for disappointed guest at art show. Dancing, entertainment, refreshments. Bring friends. 257 Seventh Ave., 9 p.m.

CLUB CINEMA presents, "Time in the Sun," Eisenstein's magnificent epic of Mexico. 2 shows: 8:30 and 10:30. Social from 10. 430 Sixth Ave. at 9th. \$1 members, \$1.25 non-members.

STUDENTS! New Foundations Maga-

zine, "Forum and Social Evening." Mr.

Pettie Perry, Negro Communist defendant at the Foley Square Smith Act Trials,

"The International Fight for Peace and the Negro Liberation Movement." This

Sunday evening, April 27 at 7 p.m.

Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. Subs. 50c.

ALP FORUM, Ben Levine on, "The

Greeks Had a Word For It" or "Homer

and the Fight for Peace." 220 W. 88 St.

Sunday, 8:30 p.m. 75c.

Bronx

PEACE BAZAAR, Bainbridge Club

American Labor Party, 3230 Bainbridge Ave., Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Bar-

gains galore for all.

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ALL FIVE BOROS are starting to

roll with the coming of Crispus Attucks Spring Frolle. Do the fox trot, calypso,

walts and the mambo to the sweet and

hot notes of Lou Posner's Combo. Get

on the ball, don't stay home and brook

come join in the fun and enjoy the good

food. So worker, housewife, student and

scholar, make sure you are there—it's

only a dollar. Tonight at 608 Cleveland

St., Brooklyn. Directions 8th Ave. Line to

Sheppard Ave., IRT to New Lots Ave.

Proceeds to Henry Fields Committee.

ALP JAMBORKE, "Peace Will Win"

Square dancing, games, fun, refreshments.

Donation \$1. 1028 E. 88 St.

Flatbush Ave. Station IRT, Nostrand

Ave. Trolley to Ave. J.

the United Electrical Workers (independent) to underestimate seriously the actual cost of living, so its application swindles workers out of pay due them.

The June 1 extension date is 15 days after the American Woolen Co. and the CIO Textile Workers will meet in a final effort to agree on contract terms. The company usually sets the pattern in contract wage negotiations.

CENTRAL CITY, Ky. (FP).—Local businessmen and merchants are ganging up in an effort to stop organizing of store employees by District 50, United Mine Workers. Union officials declare they will not be stopped.

Ocie Jugger (innocent Negro victim of a Louisiana rape frameup in danger of being executed within 30 days).

\* Free the "Trenton Two" (Collis English and Ralph Cooper, innocent Negro youths sentenced to life imprisonment in New Jersey).

\* Free Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her sons (serving life sentences in Georgia for defending the heroic Negro mother from assault by a white-supremacist farmer).

\* Free Lt. Leon Gilbert (Negro officer now under 20-year jail sentence for alleged refusal to "sacrifice" himself or his Negro troops as ordered by racist white officers) and all Negro soldier-victims of Jimcrow Army frameups.

\* Save the North Carolina Four (Clyde Brown, the Daniels Cousins, and Raleigh Speller, North Carolina frameup victims all facing death).

\* Repeal the Smith Act and all thought-control laws.

### 9-Man Court To Hear Appeal Of Christoffel

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Re-argument of Harold Christoffel's appeal of a "perjury" conviction has been ordered before all nine judges of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here, the Civil Rights Congress reported yesterday.

The CRC which has been active in the campaign to save the former United Auto Workers' leader from imprisonment, declared that "the court's unprecedented action indicates grave doubt by the three-judge court which previously heard Christoffel's appeal as to the validity of his anti-labor frameup conviction."

Christoffel, former president of United Auto Workers Local 248 in Milwaukee, was originally convicted of "perjury" in February, 1948.

Patterson called for resolutions and communications to the Justice Department in Washington, D. C., demanding that "the Christoffel frameup be dropped," as well as continued labor action to repeal the "anti-labor Taft-Hartley law and its twin thought-control measures, the Smith and McCarran Acts."



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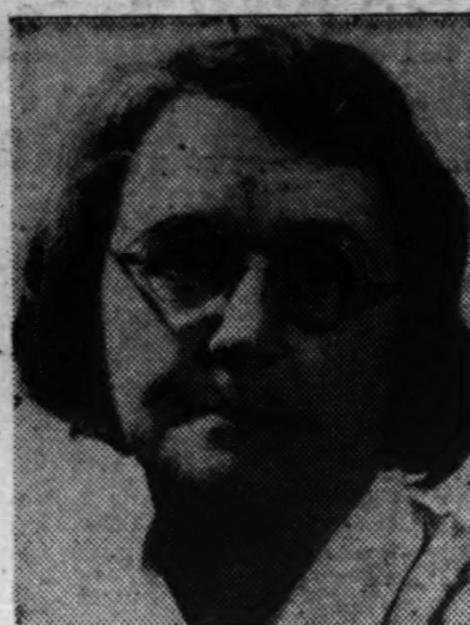
Thrilling! Chilling! Eye-balling!

NOT ONLY A GREAT SHOW BUT A GREATER CIRCUS!

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ISRAEL AMTER



SADIE VAN VEEN

## To Honor Their 50 Years in Labor Movement

Two veteran working class leaders, Israel Amter and Sadie Van Veen Amter who have given a half century of their lives to the American labor movement, will be honored at a testimonial meeting at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., next Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

Both are artists as well as working class leaders. Israel Amter being the author of a three-act opera and Sadie Van Veen a portrait painter. Both have organized countless demonstrations, participated in scores of defense campaigns, organized the unorganized, fought for the formation of industrial unions, advocated Socialism all over the country, participated or were candidates in many a political campaign. Some of their most important work was done in Ohio where Amter was organizer for the Communist Party from 1925 to 1929 when he became the organizer for the party in New York State.

In Ohio they organized unemployed councils, worked closely with the International Labor Defense in Cleveland, and were fami-

liar figures in the mining district of southeast Ohio where they were frequently arrested by the coal and iron police as they helped in organization and strikes.

Amter was a leading figure in the great unemployed demonstration in New York on April 30, 1930 when he, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor and Harry Raymond were sentenced to prison for their part in the demonstration. A year later he was leading the second hunger march on Washington while Sadie Van Veen was working day and night for the liberation of the Scottsboro victims.

Israel and Sadie Amter met in Denver where they joined the Socialist Party of Eugene Debs in 1902. Shortly after, they were married and to Leipzig, Germany, where Amter studied music and Sadie studied painting, specializing in the portraits of children. They returned to the United States shortly before the outbreak of World War I which they opposed and they were later founding

Asbury Howard, regional director in Alabama for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, independent, will be a featured speaker at the Manhattan Center mass meeting being held April 29 at 7 p.m. to protest the mounting attacks on

members of the Communist Party.

Amter also defended the rights of the working class in 1930 before the legislative committee headed by Hamilton Fish, a proponent of Hitler's and frequently described as his American representative, and again before the Rapp-Coudert Committee in 1941. Three years before that, in 1938, he received 105,000 votes as the Communist candidate for Congress-at-large from New York State.

Now 70 years old and seriously ill after 50 years of devotion to the American working class, his physical condition did not save him from indictment as one of the 17 New York victims of the Smith Act. He did later, however, win a severance and is not now standing trial. Sadie Van Veen, active and vital still after a half century of furious activity, is not only a contributor to the progressive press but speaks almost nightly in behalf of the Smith Act victims.

labor. The rally has been called by the United Labor Action Committee, representing some 100,000 members of AFL, CIO and independent unions in the metropolitan area. Howard himself has been the victim of a frameup attempt-to-murder charge as part of a union-smashing drive in the South.

A ULAC leaflet mobilizing workers for the mass meeting sounded the call: "Protect Yourself and Your Union From Attack!"

The committee cited evidence of the "many-sided attack" on labor which has been growing in intensity in recent weeks and months. The leaflet called the roll of such anti-labor moves as the Humphrey Senate subcommittee, currently holding hearings on proposed union-busting legislation; the grand jury inquiries of union officials, etc.

Listed were such coast-to-coast anti-labor steps as the jailing of United Rubber Workers members in Akron; contempt citation of United Public Workers president Abram Flaxer in Washington; sentencing to jail on contempt charges of Distributive and Processing Workers Union officers in New York; firing of UAW members in Detroit in the aftermath of Un-American Committee hearings, etc.

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The defend labor rally will feature a dramatic sequence in which the attacks on labor will be narrated. Howard da Silva, stage and film star, will act as master of ceremonies.

Committee spokesmen, stressing that attendance at the Manhattan Center meeting is of major importance to New York unionists, also announced that union leaders under indictment or facing contempt charges are being invited to attend.

## WESTERN UNION PROLONGING STRIKE, UNION CHARGES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a U.S. mails. He said CTU members nationwide broadcast April 21, President Adolph Brungs of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union Western Union Division, charged that the telegraph monopoly is deliberately prolonging a strike of 31,000 operators, clerks and messengers throughout the country as part of a plan to win a congressional subsidy.

He blasted at Western Union claims that business was proceeding as usual, declaring much of the telegraph business since the strike has been conducted through the

company representatives have openly told U.S. mediators they will not give a "red cent" to CTU members, Brungs said, and have refused a CTU offer to submit the case to arbitration.

The AFF union leader revealed that the company has spent over \$100 million on new equipment in the last five years and has thus cut down its work force by more than 20,000. The company plans to spend \$200 million on new equipment in the next 10 years, he said.

He also disclosed that W. U. president Walter Marshall was given a \$12,000 wage increase this year, bringing his salary to over \$93,000, and has a pension provision guaranteeing him \$42,000 a year on retirement.

He said the company welcomes the strike as part of what he called "its own Marshall Plan, named after its president, Marshall," to gain control of other international telegraph companies and force the Bell System to stop handling telegrams.

"I charge," Brungs said, "that the company is prepared to pauperize itself now. The company is then prepared to come to Congress hat in hand and say, 'Look what the strikers have done to us. Now you have to give us our Marshall Plan and our hundreds of millions of dollars'."

## Shopper's Guide

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EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

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Air-Conditioned  
197 SECOND AVENUE  
Bet. 18 and 19 Sts. — GR 7-9444  
• Quality Chinese Food •  
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

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RENT a summer bungalow for \$170 and up at a progressive camp (Nature Friend's Camp Midvale), only 35 miles (one hour) from New York City. All sports, children's counselor, arts and crafts, entertainment, cafeteria, folk and social dancing. For further information call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey. TELHUNE 5-2160.

### TRAVEL

LEAVING for L.A. on or about April 28. Want couple help drive, exchange transportation. DA 3-1693.

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### In memory of

### ANNIE

who died April 16th.

We will work for peace to save lives such as yours.

### GOLDIE, ETHEL

BETSY and MARGARET

## Defend-Labor Rally Will Hear Victims Of Frameups

An award of \$53,387 damages, made in January, 1951, by a civil jury in Kings County Supreme Court to the widow of a young Negro worker who was shot and killed by a New York City policeman was upheld this week by the Court of Appeals in Albany.

Mrs. Lottie Newton, of 669 Jefferson Ave, Brooklyn, whose husband Herman, 23 years old, was the victim of the policeman's bullets, was given the award.

The Court of Appeals declared it was proved that the killing was "willful and intentional." Donald Mullen, the policeman who slew Newton, has never been punished, despite demands of the Brooklyn NAACP and is still assigned to the 79th Precinct in Brooklyn.

## Hawaii Smith Act Trial Hearing Set for Monday

SAN FRANCISCO, Arguments for quashing the Smith Act indictments of Jack W. Hall, labor leader, and six others from the Hawaiian Islands will be heard here Monday by Judge Albert Lee Stephens of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Motions to quash were entered before Judge Stephens in Honolulu last week. Because of the judge's return to the mainland, further arguments were scheduled for San Francisco.

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## NEGRO MOTHER URGES HER PEOPLE: 'STOP EISENHOWER'

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—The Negro people have been urged to "stop Eisenhower" by a Negro mother, Mrs. Cordie Herndon, who says his election would be disastrous for the Negro people, and would mean more segregation.

Her plea to "stop Eisenhower" appears in a letter to the Philadelphia Tribune, Negro weekly, whose publisher, E. Washington Rhodes, is chairman of the Inter-Racial Committee for Eisenhower.

Mrs. Herndon writes:

"I would like to tell you something which I think might help my people when they vote in the primaries. First, please let me explain that I am not a politician. I'm a housewife and mother of a son who was a veteran in the last war, serving three and one half years, most of it overseas. He was supposed to be fighting for Democracy, but you know we still don't have it and I'm afraid that if the Negroes vote for General Dwight Eisenhower, we will have less of it."

"I hope you will read this letter with the belief that I am really sincere about this matter. Now this is why I know no Negro should ever vote for Eisenhower because this is what Eisenhower said:

March 1942  
"My policy for handling colored troops will be absolute equalitarian treatment, but there will be segregation where facilities are afforded."

Eisenhower said, "It is believed that to avoid friction between white and Negro soldiers care should be taken so that men of the races are not needlessly intermingled in the same dormitory or at the same table in the dining halls."

Now if this isn't segregation, I don't know what is. I also read where some Southern senators had called the colored soldiers who served in the last war, many names. These southerners said that the Negro soldier was cowardly under attack and that he was

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very bad morally. I never read where Eisenhower said one word in these Negro soldiers' defense, but just stood or sat there and just said that he had heard the same thing.

"Wouldn't you think General Eisenhower would have said that it wasn't true of all the Negro soldiers and how many brave Negroes had died in the service of their country? But at that time I never read where he said one word in their defense. Don't you see where it would be, in my opinion, very disastrous for the Negro if General Eisenhower is elected?"

"The time to stop him is in the primaries, because if he goes good in the primaries it will be very hard to stop him at the National Convention. So if we don't want more segregation, then we must stop General Eisenhower."

### 650 in Steel Area Sign Petition for Big 5 Peace Pact

BALTIMORE, April 24—The Maryland Peace Council reports that 650 signatures to a petition calling for a peace pact among the five major powers were collected in a community comprised almost completely of steelworkers and their families. Half the signatures were obtained on a Saturday by eight women on streetcorners in 1½ hours, one woman alone collecting 77 in that time. The remaining 325 people were signed up by 10 canvassers in their homes Sunday. One peacemaker signed up 40 steelworkers and their wives for peace in about two hours.

These peacemakers are convinced by repeated experiences that there is a great upsurge of unqualified peace sentiment among the American people, and that more than the 70 percent reported by the Gallup are ready to call for major power negotiations. They find deep bitterness about the delays in truce talks, the war profits, and the declining standard of living.



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## Pettis Perry

(Continued from Page 1)  
sponsibility to recommend policy and help to implement policy in the Party's program on the Negro question.

### FIGHTS JIMCROW

He explained how the Party worked to improve conditions of the Negro people and the white workers.

"Thus, not teaching force and violence but advocating unity and brotherhood," Perry said, "we intend to show that it was the leaders of the Communist Party of New York especially that great son of a Georgia family, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., named as a co-conspirator of mine, who as a member of the City Council of New York, was among the first to raise the whole issue of Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town, a housing development owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

"We intend to show that none of this advocacy had even the remotest resemblance to a conspiracy. It was advanced in the City Council by Benjamin J. Davis and developed through public mass meetings, petitions, delegations, demonstrations and conferences.

"We intend to show that far from advocating force and violence, our Party has fought for the constitutional rights to vote for the millions of Negro men and women who still remain disfranchised in the polltax states of the South. . . . This program serves the democratic interests of the entire nation in that it will, among other things, insure the removal of the anti-democratic representatives in Congress who dominate key positions in the House and Senate."

Perry told the jury that the defense evidence would show how the Communists fought for a program of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt area, cutting across 300 counties in the South. This fight, he said, is a fight for "self-rule" and for the right of the Negro people to "determine their own destiny."

"We intend to show that flowing from our understanding of Marxism-Leninism," Perry continued, "that the interests of the white workers, the white middle class, both city and rural, and the small business people, are tied up with the interests of the Negro

### 200 Civic Groups

### Back Pay Demand

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—Clinic and public health nurses employed by the city are being backed in pay hike demands by more than 200 civic and service groups in the city's 10 health districts and by the California State Nurses Association.

The nurses announced the support of those organizations as they prepared to go before Mayor Bowron with demands for his support in their campaign for a "realistic salary increase."

The city has recommended that starting pay of clinic nurses be pegged at \$233 and that public health nurses receive a minimum of \$303 monthly. The nurses say these figures are unrealistic and do not meet their needs.

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people, and that the working class of our country cannot attain its emancipation if it failed to fight for national liberation of the oppressed Negro people."

### HITS SUPREMACY IDEAS

Marxism-Leninism, he explained, condemns and combats the Hitler-ideas of Anglo-Saxon supremacy and the ideas of white supremacy, the myth of the inferior of the Negro and colored peoples.

"Marxist-Leninist theory," Perry stated, "is based not on the separation of people because of nationality, religion, race or color, but on the equality and brotherhood of peoples, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, and the oppression of one nation by another nation."

Defense Attorney Frank Serri, representing defendants S. W. Gerson, Albert Lannon, Alexander Trachtenberg and William Weinstein, followed Perry to the jury.

Referring to Prosecutor Lane's assertion that the defendants had launched a "conspiracy" against the government on April 14, 1945, Serri declared:

"Only mad men would dream at that time of conspiring against the U. S. government. Here was the mightiest republic in the world at the peak of its power. This was not Bolivia or Argentina. Here was a tiny group of people. At that time there was a unity of our people."

"The ballot was open. Did you ever hear of a conspiracy to break down an open door?"

Serri pointed out that the evidence would show that at the time defendants were alleged to be conspiring against the government they were doing "everything to

strengthen our form of government." The Communists, he said, offered to the country "a radical challenge that shook the old parties."

Defense attorney McTernan, representing Alexander Bittleman, Jacob Mindel, V. J. Jerome and Claudia Jones, began his opening statement shortly before the court recessed to reconvene at 10:30 a.m. Monday.

The defense position is that the Communist Party from its formation was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, he said.

The defense will prove, McTernan said that:

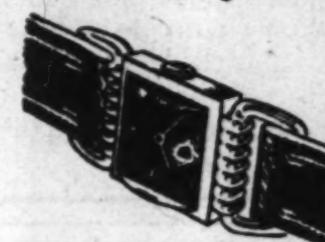
- Marxism-Leninism does not advocate the violent overthrow of the U. S. government.

- Marxism-Leninism in fact is a body of theoretical principles to analyze the society in which we live.

- Advocacy of these principles leads to a program designed to serve the immediate needs of the American people.

- The Communist Party and these defendants have consistently applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions under which we live.

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## Mothers with Sons Overseas Tell Why They Want Peace Poll

By WILLIAM PARRY

BELLINGHAM, Wash.

"I GUESS we all found we didn't sleep nights when they took our boys."

In these few words did Mrs. Ruby Davis explain why she two other Bellingham mothers of boys in the armed forces filed Init. 183, a measure calling for peaceful co-existence of nations and negotiations among the leading powers for peace.

For Mrs. Davis has a son, Army Cpl. Dick Davis, in Korea.

Mrs. Patricia Cary has a son, Marine Cpl. George Cary, in Korea.

And Mrs. Mona Thomas has a son, Pfc. Conner Thomas, in Alaska.

They want their boys, and all boys, "home again where they should be."

**THE PROBLEMS** confronting these mothers as a result of their courageous contribution to peace are new and difficult ones.

When they decided to give the people a chance to vote on peace, they knew little of the technical details of the initiative process. They had to start from the begin-

ning, finding the answers to questions.

How do you file an initiative? How do you get word of it to the people? How do you get signatures? How do you avoid the hundred and one legal errors which might invalidate your measure?

Some of the questions have been answered. Mrs. Cary said the office of Secretary of State Earl Coe was very hopeful and courteous.

"We followed every rule and regulation they gave us—not knowing anything about this," Mrs. Cary explained.

**THE INITIATIVE** is filed now. Attorney General Smith Troy has issued an official ballot title. The first 3500 initiative petitions have been printed, a number have been distributed, and the first filled petitions are beginning to trickle back to the Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham.

The new problems confront them. How do you break through the "silent treatment" being given this peace measure by the big daily newspapers? How do you raise the funds to defeat this conspiracy of silence?

"By the time we get through this campaign we'll be experts,"

Mrs. Thomas said with a smile. The mothers have the advantage of deep roots in the community. Hundreds and hundreds of people know them well.

Mrs. Cary, for example, has long been active in church and women's groups. Mrs. Thomas belongs to the Parent-Teachers Assn. Mrs. Davis is a lifetime member of the state Grange.

IT WAS as lecturer (program director) for the Delta Grange here in the 1930's that Mrs. Davis campaigned for the Bone Power Bill, the measure that led to establishment of public utility districts.

"I stumped Lyden," Mrs. Davis recalled. "The public power forces carried the state."

Mrs. Davis, who has three other children, has lived 48 years in Whatcom county. Five years of study and settlement work in Chicago, where she knew Jane Addams, "brought me close to people," she said.

Mrs. Thomas has lived in Blaine and Bellingham all her life, the latter city for 23 years. Conner, 22, is her only child, but she has brought up a niece and nephew since they were infants. They are 9 and 11 today.

MRS. CARY'S son George was 20 April 2. Wounded in January and awarded the Purple Heart, he is now back in the front lines as a wireman for a motor company. Mrs. Cary has another son, Bobby 3.

The three women met as members of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers women's auxiliary, of which Mrs. Davis is the newly-elected president.

### Coalitions File For Rome Ballot

ROME.—Four Coalitions, comprising 16 political groups, registered for the May 25 elections in Rome.

Under the law, any party or formal alliance of parties winning the largest single bloc of votes—even if less than a majority—can win two-thirds of the seats in the city councils.

The four coalitions are:

- The "citizens' list" of the Communists and left-wing Socialists, which was joined Friday by the "Faro" (Lighthouse Party) headed by Pianist Willy Ferrero and the Social-Democratic Laborites, group of right-wing Socialists.
- The Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, right-wing Socialists and a businessmen's "economic front."
- The neo-fascist MSI, three monarchist parties and the so-called "Roman Union," a Catholic splinter group.
- The "Uomo Qualunque" (Common Man) Party, another right wing group.

*May Day Greetings  
to the staff and supporters of  
The Worker and Daily Worker  
from readers in  
Times Plaza, Brooklyn*

*Greetings  
From  
B. M. STAND*

*May Day Greetings  
Becky & Sye*

*May Day Greetings  
from a group of  
STUYVESANT TOWN  
FRIENDS*

## Soviet May Day

(Continued from Page 2)

because auto production was being curtailed in order to make tanks, the Soviet Union turned out a new model Zim car and stepped up production of the Pobeda, Moskvich and ZIS.

While west European countries were facing dollar crisis and becoming bankrupt under the Marshall Plan and the arms burden, China, the People's Democracies of Europe and East Germany were enjoying unprecedented economic growth as a result of mutually beneficial arrangements with the Soviet Union.

Then when the Atlantic Pact half of the world tried to blockade the other half of the world, they found they had blockaded themselves. Now European businessmen are falling all over themselves trying to get in on the trade deals spurred by the International Economic Conference held in Moscow.

While the Pentagon works on the revival of a nazi army in western Europe the Soviet proposals for a peace treaty have already blasted Eisenhower's pre-election plans for the nazis. Washington may say NO to the latest Soviet proposals for

a peace treaty, and for guarantees to neutralize Germany so it will never again rise as an aggressive threat, but all of Europe knows that such a treaty is in the cards.

**MAY DAY** 1952 is a joyous occasion in the Soviet Union. But the Solovyovs aren't selfish people. Peasant ladies with shawls on their heads at the Kolkhoz market told prosperous British capitalists here for the economic conference they hoped the British people could enjoy all the food the Soviet people get.

When Soviet workers march into Red Square on May First many of them will carry banners extending greetings to the American working class. Their almanacs here inform them of the American eight-hour demonstration out of which the holiday was born. Along with two hundred million fellow countrymen the Solovyovs put out a hand of friendship to the American workers on May Day 1952.

### Greetings

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For AN END TO  
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### GREETINGS FROM A GROUP OF FURNITURE WORKERS, Local 76

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**MAY DAY  
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THE WORKER  
From a Group of  
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Store, Jersey City, Canal Street, Spring  
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tan, Lerner's Shop, Queens Plaza,  
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gated, Garment, Herald Square.**

## U.S. Judge Halts Arrest of Mich. Communists

DETROIT, Mich. — Federal Judge Arthur Lederle has issued a temporary injunction restraining Michigan officials from enforcing the police-state Trucks law. The law just signed by Gov. Mennen Williams set last Tuesday at the registration deadline for members of the Communist Party and of so-called "Communist front" organizations, and seeks to ban the CP from the ballot.

Judge Lederle scheduled a hearing for May 20 before three federal judges on the constitutionality of the law.

"It will be a good thing for state officials of Michigan to have a judicial interpretation of this act," Judge Lederle commented at a hearing this week attended by William Albertson, executive secretary of the Michigan CP, and state officials.

State police were in the courtroom, obviously ready to make an arrest if the judge had denied the injunction.

Albertson stated: "This victory is only temporary, but it can be made permanent if labor and others rally behind the fight against the Trucks law in all possible ways."

Albertson's attorneys at the hearing were Ernest Goodman and former State Sen. Joseph Brown.

**Greetings from  
CULTURAL and COMMUNITY  
WORKERS  
of the Chelsea Area**

## on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

### Chatting with a New Dodger . . .

JOE BLACK, one of the new Brooklyn Dodger pitchers, trotted in from a pre-game outfield work-out, wiped the sweat off his brow, looked around at the slowly filling Ebbets Field stands and talked about coming into the big leagues.

Little known as yet to National League fans, Black was signed from a Negro team in Baltimore last spring (the Yanks "can't find anyone good enough") and sent to Montreal, the Dodgers' top farm team. It was a big jump to Triple A ball, and Black compiled just a fair to middling record.

But he was coming along at seasons' end, and down in the Cuban Winter League he really blossomed out with Billy Herman's team. By the time he quit to rest up two months before his big trial, he was rated the top hurling prospect in years to come out of that tough testing ground. This spring on the way north he over-powered the Braves with six innings of scoreless relief pitching. At this writing he had not yet broken into a National League game though he'd been in the bullpen heating up several times.

"Yes", Black smiled, "I've been in Ebbets Field before, but not in a big league uniform. It's quite different!" The new Dodger is 28, about 6-2, a lean waisted 190 pounds. He is a graduate of Morgan State in Baltimore, where he starred in three sports.

**"SURE I'D LIKE to get into a**

game but the team is doing all right, isn't it? . . . What a team! I'm sure glad I don't have to pitch AGAINST this batting order. Imagine a team with a hitter like Furillo batting eighth. I really felt sorry for those Boston pitchers, especially the young ones. With almost any team you hit some soft spots, can ease up. With this team you must go all out against every single hitter and never relax a second. . . . It's like pitching to all third place hitters and cleanup hitters."

As for his own development . . .

"I feel I'm a much better pitcher than last year this time", he said, "I really started learning a lot about pitching in Montreal that I hadn't known before. I learned a lot more with Billy Herman in Cuba, and I'm still learning up here even without pitching. It's like anything else, the more you learn the more you find out there is to learn."

How does one learn about pitching in the big leagues without getting into any ball games?

"Well", he replied, "You learn a certain amount just by watching the games, the way the pitcher works, and you begin to get a book on the hitters and draw conclusions for yourself when you'll face them yourself. And I learn a lot just listening to some of the pitchers with big league experience. Preacher Roe talks about pitching, he's really willing to pass along all he knows and he knows plenty. Anytime I want to talk about pitching he's willing to talk. Branca the same way, and Carl Erskine. They're very helpful. . . ."

WHAT'S YOUR chief stock in trade, I asked.

"Fast ball, I guess", he said, "That and control. I've been working on improving my curves and change ups."

Are you as fast at 28 as say five years ago?

He shook his head affirmatively. "I lost a little speed after I hurt my shoulder playing football at Morgan State", he said, putting his fingers at the top of my right shoulder and pressing where the muscle is. "It pinched right there for a while and I was worried. Football and pitching are certainly not a very good mixture, but I wasn't thinking much of a big league career in college. . . Now I'm throwing as hard as ever. That's not my trouble. I just hope I don't get rusty sitting on the bench, but I won't kick."

Does he find he has to pitch regularly to be sharp?

"I think most pitchers are that way", he said, "I know I am. When I pitch after too long a rest I FEEL strong but I THROW weak." He laughed. "Listen, I'm not complaining. I don't know how I'll do as a relief pitcher, I don't know when I'll start, but as long as I stay up here I'm in the big leagues, and as long as the team is winning, great! That's the point, for the team to win. I'll do my best when my turn comes."

And it's a long season ahead.

"And like you say, it's a long season ahead. . . ."

### DRAFT NEW LAW BANNING STRIKES

BANGKOK (ALN).—A new law banning strikes is being drafted by the Thai Government. It provides that labor disputes are to be submitted to a joint labor-management committee. If labor is not satisfied with the committee decision, it may be appealed to the Interior Minister, who would have final say.

### OK 9c HIKE

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—Immediate increases of nine cents an hour for 7,500 AFL carpenters in eastern Washington and northern Idaho have been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board construction industry stabilization commission.

### NO DRAFT HERE

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—There will be no draft call in Marin county in April. The AFL strike against the Pacific Greyhound Lines, which provides the only public transportation in the county, made it impossible to take draftees to the induction center.

**Greetings from the  
Editor of  
NEW FOUNDATIONS  
(students' magazine)**

### May Day Greetings

to the

### DAILY WORKER

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and Socialism

from Students and Faculty of the

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### May Day Greetings

to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and JOHN GATES  
victims of the "Smith Act"

We pledge to intensify our fight for your freedom and "Freedom of the Press," which will advance the struggle for peace, full equality for the Negro people and higher standards for all the people.

### REPEAL THE SMITH ACT

A GROUP OF NEWSPAPER WORKERS

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winners of the Benjamin J. Davis Trophy  
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Greetings to the Victims of the Smith and  
McCarran Acts

A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1199,  
DRUG STORE EMPLOYEES UNION

### Greetings to The Worker on May Day

—A Group of Social Service Workers.

### May Day Greetings

FOR A LAND OF DEMOCRACY IN A WORLD OF PEACE!

Greetings to the National Committee, C. P., U. S. A.  
and to

**GUS HALL**  
Our State Chairman

### AMNESTY

to all imprisoned and persecuted fighters for peace!

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A Drafted U. S. Marine

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# May Day Parade Route and Assembly Points

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8th AND 10th AVES.

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United May Day Committee  
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Fur and Leather Workers  
Union  
Furriers Joint Council and Af-  
filiated Local Unions  
Furriers Joint Board and Affili-  
ated Local Unions

ASSEMBLE: 1:45 P.M.—MARCH  
2:45 P.M.—39th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Members of:  
International Ladies Garment  
Workers Union  
Hat, Cap and Millinery Work-  
ers Union

ASSEMBLE: 2:00 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:00 P.M.—38th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

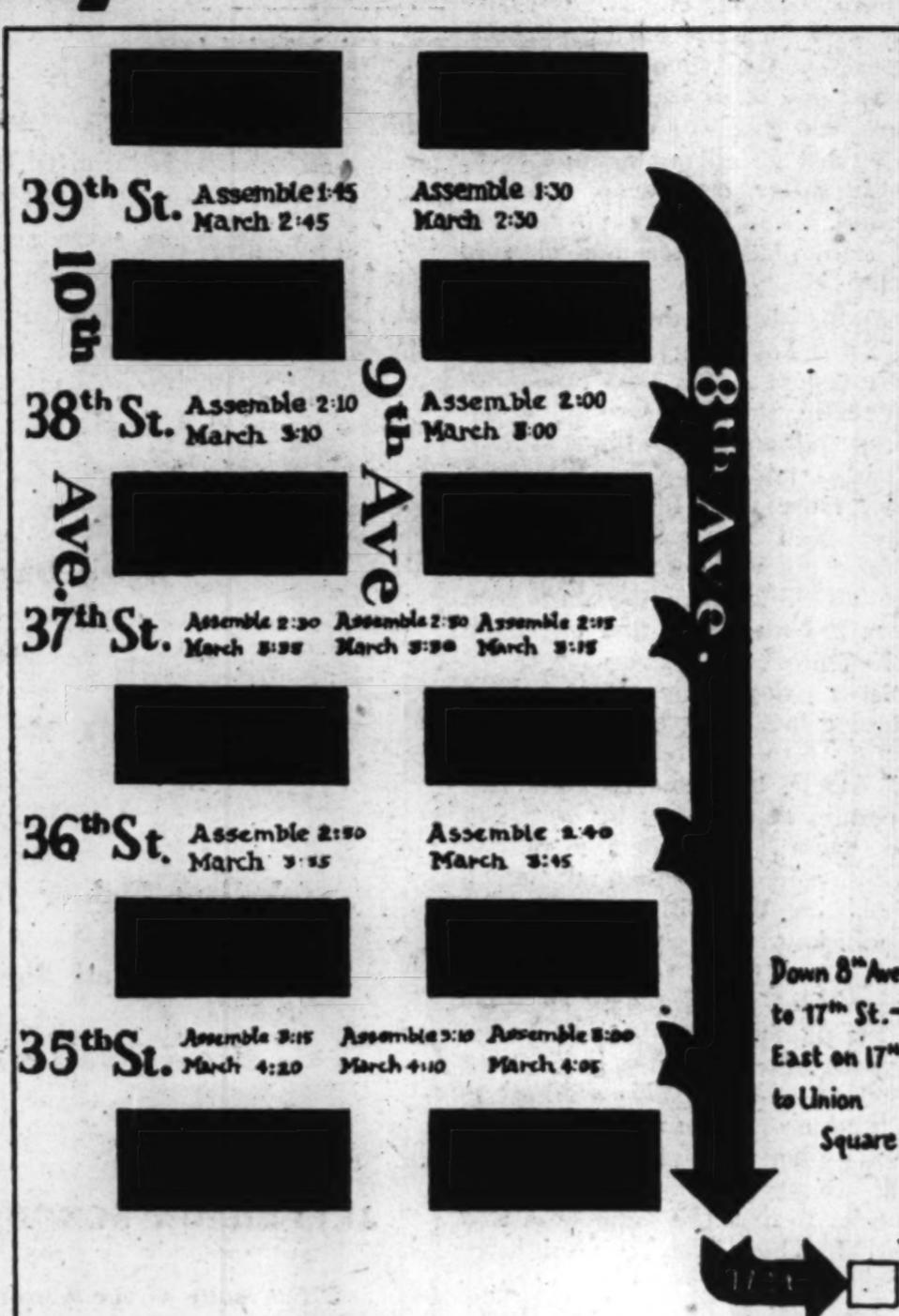
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140  
International Jewelry Workers  
Union, Local 1, AFL  
Joint Council 13, United Shoe  
Workers Union, CIO

ASSEMBLE: 2:10 P.M.—MARCH  
3:10 P.M.—38th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Cultural and Professional Groups  
Peoples Artists  
Actors  
Variety Artists  
Radio Artists  
Musical Artists  
Chorus dancers and singers  
Members Local 802, AFM  
Peoples Drama  
New Playwrights  
Jefferson Theatre Workshop  
Writers Committee for May  
Day  
Artists Committee for May Day  
Art Students Committee for  
May Day  
Professional Committee for May  
Day—doctors, lawyers, archi-  
tects  
Jefferson School Students  
Teachers  
Masses and Mainstream

ASSEMBLE: 2:15 P.M.—MARCH  
3:15 P.M.—37th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Gold Star Mothers  
Members of National Groups  
and Fraternal Organizations  
Veterans Contingent  
Jewish Youth and Students for  
Peace  
Float  
Band  
Bronx Jewish Organizations  
Band  
Brooklyn Jewish Organizations  
Band  
Manhattan Jewish Organizations  
Queens Jewish Organizations  
Jewish Music Alliance and  
Choruses  
Greek-Americans  
Finnish-Americans  
Band  
Italian-Americans  
Hungarian-Americans  
United Russian Organizations  
of Greater New York  
Band  
Ukrainian-Americans  
Carpatho-Russians  
Polish-Americans  
Czech and Slovak-Americans  
Band  
United Yugoslav Organizations  
Lithuanian Organizations  
Latvian Organizations  
Estonians  
German-Americans



ASSEMBLE: 2:30 P.M.—MARCH  
3:30 P.M.—37th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

State Committee, Communist  
Daily Worker

ASSEMBLE: 2:30 P.M.—MARCH  
3:35 P.M.—37th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United May Day Committee of  
New York County  
Peace Contingent

Harlem Organizations

Civil Rights Congress Contingent

German-American Organizations

Tenants and Consumers Con-

tinent

Peoples from Puerto Rico, Latin

America and Spain

ASSEMBLE: 2:40 P.M.—MARCH  
3:45 P.M.—38th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United May Day Committee of  
Kings County  
Contingent on Negro Rights

Civil Rights Congress Contin-

gent

Peace Contingent

Tenants and Consumers Con-

tinent

Contingent on Dock Discrimina-

tion

Contingent on German Question

Contingent on Police Brutality

Contingent on Pete Cacchione

ASSEMBLE: 2:50 P.M.—MARCH  
3:55 P.M.—38th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Westchester County United  
May Day Committee

United May Day Committee of  
Bronx County

West Bronx

East Bronx

Civil Rights Congress Contin-

gent

Committee to Aid the Smith Act  
Victims

Bronx Mothers for Peace

Bronx Tenants and Consumers

ASSEMBLE: 3:00—MARCH: 4:05

ASSEMBLE: 3:00 P.M.—MARCH  
4:05 P.M.—35th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United May Day Committee of  
Queens County

North Shore Contingent  
Civil Rights Congress  
Peace Contingent

South Shore Contingent

Tenants and Consumers Con-

tinent

Nassau-Suffolk May Day Com-

mittee

ASSEMBLE: 3:10 P.M.—MARCH  
4:10 P.M.—35th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United Youth Committee for  
May Day

Labor Youth League

Manhattan

Bronx

Brooklyn

Queens

College Students

Teen-Age

ASSEMBLE: 3:15 P.M.—MARCH  
4:20 P.M.—35th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Members of:

District Council No. 9, Brother-  
hood of Painters, Decorators,  
and Paperhangers, AFL

Miscellaneous Building Trades

Organizations

Local 107, Paper Bag Makers,

AFL

Maritime Workers

Transport Workers

Meatcutters and Packinghouse

Workers

Hotel and Restaurant Workers

Local Unions

Bakery and Confectionery Work-

ers

Local Unions

Amalgamated Clothing Workers

Union

Pocketbook Workers

Distributive, Processing and

Office Workers Union, Dis-

trict 65

Auto Workers

Gas, Coke and Chemical Work-

ers

Social Service Workers

Miscellaneous organizations af-

filiated with CIO, AFL, and

Independent Unions

Veterans Contingent

## TAFT, EISENHOWER DODGE PEACE QUESTION, SAYS PP

C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, has lashed out at both the Taft and Eisenhower forces in the Republican Party for dodging the basic question of peace.

"I see that the Taft forces are trying to smoke out Gen. Eisenhower by playing the game of '21 questions,'" Baldwin said. "I too should like to see Gen. Eisenhower answer these questions, and a few more real questions. Will they stop the senseless war in Korea at once? Will they move for a five-power conference to settle outstanding issues? They raise questions about reducing government spending. But do they favor real disarmament?"

"These questions reveal as much about Taft as they do about Eisenhower. Both are bankrupt on the issue of peace. Eisenhower does not want to answer questions. The American people are supposed to take him on faith. He has persistently dodged questions submitted by the AFL on basic domestic issues, and he has also dodged questions put to him on civil rights by Rep. Adam Clayton



Powell.  
"Neither Mr. Taft, who embraces MacArthur's policy, nor Gen. Eisenhower, who embraces the Truman-Acheson policy, dares to answer whether and how they will negotiate for peace."

## VETERAN OF 60 MAY DAYS TO BE IN THIS YEAR'S, TOO

Morris Cinamon, veteran garment worker and proud marcher in 60 New York May Day parades, will be on hand to participate once more in labor's traditional demonstration.

Cinamon, who marched in his first parade at the age of 17, has seen every parade except two since 1890.

"Garment workers were the leaders in organizing that 1890 march," Cinamon said yesterday in an interview at May Day Committee headquarters. "In those days the parade was held down on the lower East Side, Houston, Delancey and around there. We marched for the eight-hour-day—Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest and Eight Hours for Relaxation."

Cinamon proudly recalled the parade which he considered the most thrilling of all.

"It was in 1938," he said. "That was something to see. The rain started falling about eight or nine in the morning. The marchers began to gather at nine and the parade started at ten. The rain kept pouring down, all the morning and afternoon. But the workers kept right on marching."

"I didn't see one man or woman fall out of that parade. They marched with newspapers and umbrellas over their heads, but they never stopped. The first veterans

were back from Spain, and they led off the parade like they were strolling down the block in the sunshine. Even the police said that a quarter of a million people marched that day."

Asked what parade he considered to be the most important of all, Cinamon replied: "This one! This year's parade means more for the future than any I ever marched in. The workers are waking up. I see them, the garment workers, talking together during lunch hours, talking about that rotten war in Korea, about the fakers and grafters in Washington, about the high cost of living and the taxes."

"I'm not active in the union any more, but I get around the area and I try not to miss any of the rank and file meetings. Oh, yes, they are waking up all right. If the rank and file people are ready to organize them, this could be the biggest garment demonstration since the thirties."

Cinamon is particularly bitter about the manner in which Washington is courting the old Nazi Party members in Germany. "They couldn't do business with Hitler and they can't do business with these new Hitlers," he declared. "Only they don't understand that yet. But the workers understand, and we've got to make the generals and financiers see it."

## CITIZENS' DEFENSE MEET WILL RECONVENE MAY 8

"The Foley Square trial of the 16 Communists is now in its fourth week. In those four weeks all pretenses and illusions of a 'fair trial' have been smashed," declared Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, in a letter released yesterday.

The letter called on more than 450 delegates and observers to the previous defense conference to reconvene May 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Brevoort.

"The rampant anti-labor press has howled for a Medina-like legal lynching of the defendants," McAvoy noted. "The rigged jury system is grinding out a jury panel without a manual worker, without a Negro or Puerto Rican juror, and without a single bona fide trade unionist."

"The May 8 reconvening of our

factor in the 'desperate fight' to make this second big trial at Foley Square the turning point in halting Smith Act prosecutions."

Officers and delegates of the conference will present a program for community, union and shop action.

### CIO Phone Strikers Get 14½ Cent Hike

The 16-day strike against the Bell Telephone laboratories was ended yesterday, leaving only one major stoppage in the communications industry still to be settled.

The CIO Communications Workers Union reached an agreement with the company providing for wage increases averaging 14½ cents an hour for 1,270 "housekeeping" employees of laboratory installations in Murray Hill, Whippoor, Holmdel and Deal, N. J., and New York City.

# The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

APRIL 27, 1952

SECTION 2

By GEORGE MORRIS

ON MAY 4, 1886, less than 24 hours after the Haymarket Square meeting in Chicago at which a provocateur's bomb laid the basis for the frameup and hanging of the famed labor martyrs, some 300 leading businessmen held a hurried meeting in that midwestern center of militant labor. They formed themselves into The Citizens Association and on the spot subscribed \$100,000 for a war-chest against "anarchists," "reds" and "internationalists" as progressives in the ranks of the working class were then called.

Before most people knew what happened, a union-busting drive was under way and fanned out rapidly towards both coasts. It surpassed in scope, savagery and intensity all such previous drives. It had coordinated direction. The newspapers shrieked in unison for the blood of labor. A nationwide army of strikebreakers supplied by the Pinkerton Detective Agency was in full play.

Labor was getting its first major demonstration of what big capital, led by the trusts, can do. By the time the movement initiated by the Chicago businessmen ran its course, the million-strong labor movement, at the high water mark in 1886, was whittled down to a small fraction of that strength. It took more than 15 years for labor to recover it. Such was the reply of the rising American trusts to labor's first major bid for the eight-hour day. May Day, therefore, marks not alone the initiative for the eight-hour day on the strike of May 1, 1886. We should also recall the counterdrive that was unleashed three days later—when big business gave an exhibit of a "modern" type nationwide union-busting drive, launched on the waves of a red-baiting hysteria.

That savage technique has been invoked many times since then, and developed as an anti-union weapon. It is especially timely for us to see this today as we mark another May Day and see



## The New Union-Busting Drive

the many signs of a buildup for another such attack.

Unfortunately, too many in the ranks of labor are today lulled into a false sense of security because some capitalist party politicians profess to be "friends of labor," and because many labor leaders are patted on the back for their cooperation in the "war on Communism" program.

The most important new element in the current attack that big business is developing today is this: until now the open attack of reaction was directed mainly at the left by red-baiting, Smith Act indictments, "loyalty" oaths and exploitation of the pro-war hysteria; now an effort is being made to broaden the same type of attack—through "socialism"—baiting and similar exploitation of the war hysteria—against the labor movement as a whole. There is no longer any doubt for many as to whether it is "first the Communists then you." The drive against "you" is beginning to roll in earnest.

This explains the current vicious campaign over the radio and in the press promoted by big business associations and spearheaded by the steel interests around the fake "industry seizure" issue.

This time singled out for attack are also men like William Green and Philip Murray. Even the mildest reforms favored by workers, even a slight piercing of the wage-freeze ceiling, is termed "socialism" and "labor dictatorship." One large full-page ad by a big business front charged Green and Murray with deliberate sabotage of war production. The spokesman of the steel industry, in a four-network broadcast charged Murray with sabotaging supplies for Korea.

*After Haymarket—the events which gave May Day to world labor-reactionaries set up a war chest to smash unions. That savage technique has been used time and again since then. But on this May Day there are the signs of another such buildup for an attack on the labor movement.*

The union shop, for which even the Taft-Hartley law provides the legal rules, is now termed "subversive" in one of the ads of capitalism's leading voice, McGraw-Hill publishers.

Until now such slanders were thrown at the progressive-led unions and their leaders. In fact these false charges provided the basis for Taft-Hartley affidavits and the Supreme Court's ruling on the Smith Act. But now the very war hysteria and its by-products which

the top AFL and CIO leaders helped to whip up in collaboration with big business, are being turned against these labor leaders themselves. But the real target in this next stage of red-baiting and resort to "McCarthyism," is not so much the top leadership, as the unions and millions of members they speak for.

We see everywhere a rapidly developing struggle for wage increase, against speedup, for shorter hours and in protest against higher prices, taxes and

rents. The smokescreen "seizure" issue that the monopolies raised is only a coverup for their real objectives. They have never taken issue with Truman on the past seizures, nor have they found fault with seizure of the railroads which have been under Army authority since August 1950. They have always welcomed seizure as a strike-breaking weapon. It has not reduced their profits by one penny.

They suddenly discovered seizure to be "socialism" and "nationalization" because they see in it a handy propaganda weapon against higher wages, against the union shop and against labor in general. That is why immediately after the seizure the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce jointly brought together some 100 of the country's top business leaders. They held a council of war against labor and in support of the steel interests. That is why the coal operators, another of the most rabid anti-union groups, held a similar war council against the miners.

The attack against labor is developing along especially savage lines because in their growing resistance to efforts to shift the burden of the war economy on their backs, large sections of the workers reject the claim that we are in an "emergency" and need an economy geared to armaments and a garrison state. The 650,000 steel workers actually brought about a 100 percent tieup of the steel mills for a day on April 9. No one doubts they'll stay out for many weeks if called out to do so. The "Soviet aggression"

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



# How Crazy Can They Get?

By MEL COLBY  
(Canadian Tribune)

THE "HOW CRAZY CAN YOU GET?" department has now been solved. Salvation came when 15-year-old Victor Mehra, an English schoolboy, pulled an April Fool gag and threw Scotland Yard and the Tory MP for North Hendon into a panic when Mehra presented the H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> formula for sulphuric acid as "secret atom plans."

Newspapers with circulations totaling 11,000,000 fell for the "atomic formula" which were taken to a police station by two of his schoolmates. Mehra had told them he had found the "formula" and the press, police and Tory MP, all wrapped up in the atommania hysteria, bit like a fox at a rabbit.

Victor's formula, originally meant to hoax his school chums, read, and we quote:

Plan for Atomic Weapon C.N. ZZK 29879.  
Issued by A. D. Rouden, Chief Scientist SOK, AMIS.  
Administered by Scieff.  
Rscoi Walidjkions, Scientist in Charge.  
Formula hi 24 x fg. 27 elec/6/tro kwt 3389-3/8lce  
7770/6663.  
Equation Phiso 89/42 H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

Victor then added some "foreign" signatures and let the ball roll. Before it got underway he addressed his formula "Top Secret" and put it in an envelope beamed at the Harwell Atomic Research Center, Harwell, Scotland Yard, that hard-hitting, dynamic organization, which has been guided by Sherlock Holmes for some generations, got on the bit right away and announced that Victor's formula actually was missing from Harwell.

Victor, we are glad to report, has not been snatched by either Holmes or the FBI; he is back at school. Our guess is that sending Victor to interview J. Edgar Hoover would have been too much for a public which has already had its fill of "spy" scares.

HOWEVER, young Victor's prank reminds us of a situation J. K. Snagsby found himself in recently. Snagsby was apprehended while staring moodily into the window of a butcher shop.

"What are you staring at?" asked a suspicious cop.

"Prices," was Snagsby's sad answer.

"Why are you wearing a moustache?" asked the cop.

"I've worn one for the last 18 years," J. K. patiently explained.

"It looks like a disguise to me," said the cop as he dragged the culprit off to the pokey.



"Message from Washington. We have to reform our calendar and start April on the 2nd!"

—Gabriel, in The (London) Daily Worker

The following formula was found in Snagsby's pocket:

1 lb. btr. 1 lb. cfe. ¼ pk. ptat. 2 lb. sgr. ½ lb. bon. 2 lb. stew bf. ½ lb. t.

There were several other notations. 1 lb. cfe was changed to ½ lb. of same. Btr was slashed from 1 lb. to ½ lb. So was sgr. Despite the fact that it was found that Snagsby's moustache was real he was held on charges of maligning the government on the grounds that he was pretending he couldn't afford to buy groceries.

Watch your sulphuric acid, men!

# Negro Job Rights . . . Labor's Big Task

*A fight by the labor movement, and not dependence upon the promises of Truman will bring a FEPC law, now covering fifty million people under state and municipal laws, to all 150,000,000.*

By ABNER W. BERRY

ON OCTOBER 30, 1947, the front pages announced to hopeful Americans the report of President Truman's Commission on Civil Rights. Contained in the report were a set of recommendations for legislation strengthening the civil rights laws on the books and new legislation protecting the right to work and to vote without discrimination.

The following Feb. 2, 1948, the President in a report to Congress called for legislative support to the program outlined in the report. Optimism was unrestrained among the political supporters of the President in the ranks of labor and not a few Negro leaders hailed Truman as a new Lincoln.

The history of the past five years, though, has recorded the emptiness of those grand gestures by the President and those who supported him in both old parties. For since the Truman civil rights legislative "package" was thrown into the Congressional hopper five years ago, not one of the bills has been enacted into law. On at least two occasions when the Fair Employment Practices bill was up for a vote, the President, himself, was conveniently vacationing in the white supremacy atmosphere of sunny Florida, while his lieutenants skillfully steered the bill into the blind alley of the Senatorial filibuster.

By 1950 the Negro people and a large section of the labor movement realized that the passage of civil rights legislation—and especially FEPC—would depend not on the beneficence of the President, but on their mass action.

THE TWO LABOR FEDERATIONS, AFL and CIO, were on record for the passage of the legislation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was active in mobilizing mass support for the bill. Steadily advocates of civil rights legislation were getting local FEPC bills through legislature in the states.

The 82nd Congress composed of Democrats and Republicans elected on a platform calling for FEPC, was being pushed by the people to pay off on the political promises.

Truman and the Democrats had promised in their platform, formulated in Philadelphia, to "support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental American principles: . . . the right to equal opportunity of employment. . . .

Dewey and the Republicans promised that

"The right of equal opportunity to work . . . should never be limited . . . because of race, religion, color. . . . We favor the enactment . . . of such federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right"

THE MEMBERS of both parties betrayed the people of the country in failing to carry through this promise. With a series of acts of cynical parliamentary trickery, under the eyes of a watchful electorate, both houses of Congress ditched FEPC in 1950.

The House ditched the Administration bill introduced by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) and substituted in its place the meaningless bill of Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., (R-Penn). The latter bill had the support of the Dixiecrats.

Throughout the disgraceful political horse trading on a matter of basic human and civil rights, the President did not take a hand. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex), who held a legislative conference with Truman while the fight on FEPC was hot, reported to the press after the conference:

"The President did not order me what to do as some folks were saying he would."

The result is that Rayburn joined with the anti-civil rights crowd in Congress—with the President's tacit approval—in killing FEPC.

BUT THE FIGHT for FEPC has not abated. The people have taken the campaign to the states where on varying levels of strength the organizations of labor and the Negro people are fighting and winning while the pressure for federal legislation continues to mount. There are now local FEPC bills covering one-third of the population of the nation living in northern industrial centers.

In addition to this, Negro workers, organizing independently, have been pressing for an FEPC clause in labor contracts, establishing labor, itself, as the policing force against job Jimcrow.

Unfortunately such contracts do not cover those industries which hire large numbers of Negroes in unskilled categories. The steel industry, for example, where the CIO United Steel Workers has jurisdiction, restricts Negro workers in the main to three or four categories out of the 32 job classifications. An FEPC clause would aid in breaking the walls standing between Negro workers and the skilled jobs in the steel industry.

FEPC clauses are certainly in order



in the CIO United Automobile Workers contracts which cover an industry which, in the main still restricts Negro workers to foundry and other unskilled jobs. An example of the need for FEPC in union contracts is the fact that just last year was a Negro worker placed as an apprentice in the Ford Motor Company's tool and die department.

Ford has been considered a "friend" of Negro workers, mainly because he has hired them for so long in his foundries. But the reader should not get the idea that Ford introduced Negro workers to tool and die making on his own; the upgrading came about as a result of the pressure of the progressive union administration there. And it is interesting to note here that it was this administration, above all others that has been the target of the Congressional Un-Americans—and UAW president Walter Reuther, who poses nationally as a Negro "expert."

BUT EVEN MORE than in the industries mentioned above, there is the need to do away with the lily-white industries and job classifications. What about the 3,000,000 clerical jobs with a white-only tag on them, reserved for white women? What about 210,000 plumbers jobs? the 72,000 railroad engineers? The 174,000 typesetters and compositors? The unnumbered clerical and sales jobs that Negroes have never held?

There is no doubt that the need of an FEPC law and FEPC clauses in union contracts. But the militant Negro workers can't wait until the entire union movement catch up with their needs and aspirations. They have established the National Negro Labor Council, with the support of growing numbers of white workers, with a program for enlarging their job opportunities.

They have launched a campaign for 1,000,000 signatures to a petition for FEPC legislation.

They have embarked on a campaign for 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers and to have FEPC clauses introduced into union contracts.

Hundreds of jobs have been won in the campaign already. Out in California, the NNLC has won 90 jobs for Negro workers on the Key System Railroad, a coastwise line. Two-hundred new jobs have been won for Negro workers in New York City. The Big Bear Chain of super markets in Detroit has agreed with the NNLC to begin hiring Negro clerks, cashiers and office personnel.

In Chicago, the NNLC, through a militant picketing action, won jobs for Negro workers in the Drexel Bank. The Ford Motor Co., pressed by the NNLC for a statement of policy on hiring Negro women as office workers, has declared it will follow a policy of non-discrimination in hiring. The NNLC is now recruiting Negro women workers to apply to the Ford general offices for employment.

The NNLC has called a leadership conference in Washington May 25 and 26, in which the campaign for an FEPC and jobs will be reviewed. In this regard the NNLC is giving to all labor a lead in the fight for the basic American right to a job.

The Negro Labor Council has drawn the lesson which history has taught: that Truman is not going to be a civil rights Santa Claus.

For while the President has fought personally to get a program for war through Congress, a program which has been characterized as a Wall Street WPA, he has not lifted a finger for Negro rights.

Right after the bipartisans in Congress killed FEPC in 1950, while Truman looked the other way, the President intervened in the Korean civil war, presumably for "freedom" and against "aggression." But he has not done one thing against the daily aggressions committed against the Negro people, nor has he troubled himself to protest the freedoms guaranteed them under the Constitution.

Labor, then this May Day, can mark a turn to a task long overdue—the winning of federally guaranteed job rights for Negro workers. By so doing the workers will strengthen their unions and contribute to making America a country of real freedom, peace and democracy.

By ROB F. HALL

#### WASHINGTON

**I**N THE railroad dining car the steward assigned me a seat at a table already occupied by two prosperous looking business men. From their conversation it was apparent that both were Republicans and that one was a supporter of Taft, the other of Eisenhower.

"Oh, well," said he Eisenhower man, "the country would be safe with either Taft or Ike in the White House."

"Yes, indeed," replied the Taft man, "but the danger is that there might be a deadlock at the convention and some compromise candidate would get the nomination. There's no telling who he would be."

The Eisenhower man agreed fervently. He shook his head a little sadly as he surveyed the possibilities.

This attitude is one which has become rather general in big business circles. Eisenhower chieftains have become more respectful of Taft's strength and somewhat more tolerant of his candidacy. Taft's crowd are more restrained in their criticism of Ike and certainly they realize he will come to the convention in Chicago with enough strength to prevent a Taft pushover.

However this attitude is not an accident. It has been adopted by instructions from the top financial groups in the country. The Wall Street Journal recently published an editorial conceding that from the point of view of big business, either Taft or Eisenhower would be acceptable. The chief point which this financial daily made was that if the bitterness observed early in the scramble for delegates (as in New Hampshire) were permitted to continue into the convention, Republican hopes might be wrecked.

#### BIG BUSINESS ROLE IN BIG PARTIES

Behind the scenes, one may be sure that the financiers have talked, even more bluntly among themselves and to the campaign managers of the two major GOP candidates.

It is not difficult to understand Wall Street's concern. Here are two men, Eisenhower and Taft, who are in basic agreement on the strategy which American imperialism is to follow—preparation for an all-out atomic war against the USSR while extending Wall Street domination over the working people at home and the colonial and semi-colonial people abroad. Such differences as they have are tactical and reflect the differences existing between the financial groups which support one or the other.

Morgan, which controls U. S. Steel and is most powerful on the upper Atlantic coast, and Rockefeller, which dominates the oil industry, are for Eisenhower. Taft's chief backers are the Chicago and Cleveland financial and manufacturing groups, but he has also convinced sections of the Mellon and DuPont empires that he is not only "safe" but preferable to Eisenhower. Moreover, Taft has applied himself assiduously and with that political astuteness for which he is noted, to winning at least second-place acceptance among some Morgan and Rockefeller leaders.

The fact that big business has definitely decided that the United States will have a Republican president, however, does not mean that it will keep its hands out of the Democratic convention.

#### THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY TICKET

In the first place, Wall Street considers it absolutely essential that the Democratic nomination shall not go to a candidate who might, in the heat of the campaign, resort to speaking for peace, for outlawing the atomic bomb in agreement with the USSR, or for peaceful co-existence of the great powers. Such a candidate could upset Wall Street's applecart, because he would have a popular appeal which could reduce the Eisenhower boom to a quiet pop and could wreck the Taft wagon.

Wall Street considers it bad enough that there will be such a candidate on the ballot at all. But they are somewhat reassured by the fact that he—Vincent Hallinan—will run only on the Progressive Party ticket and that there will be only limited funds behind his candidacy. But in any case, they are resolved that no one shall have the Democratic nomination who might even be tempted to parrot the Progressive Party platform in 1952 the way Harry Truman did in 1948.

In 1952, Truman is considered not in



# 52's Candidates

*Tweedle-dee or Tweedle-dum? This or that candidate of the war parties? Either old party foe of Negro rights, labor, the Bill of Rights? Or a genuine peace and civil rights candidate? Here's how the candidates and contenders stand*

the running, having withdrawn himself and further having declared he would not be drafted.

Looming up in the foreground of Democratic hopefuls, however, is Senator Estes Kefauver. Who is Kefauver? Who is behind him? What kind of candidate will he make? And if lightning should strike, what kind of President would he make? These are questions which Wall Street and the party bosses are asking.

Kefauver differs from the Taft-Eisenhower type of candidates. Wall Street launched the candidacies of the latter two. But Kefauver launched his own candidacy and has subsequently offered it for sale to Wall Street.

#### HOW KEFAUVER STANDS ON ISSUES

Kefauver is saying to the financial top guys: I support your war plans wholeheartedly and I have even proposed using the atomic bomb and crossing the Yalu; my voting record is safe except for a few youthful mistakes made during the presidency of FDR; and I neither supported civil rights bills nor filibustered against them. I am for "states rights" on FEPC. I am regarded as friendly to labor and Americans for Democratic Action regard me as acceptable. I have political sex appeal and can get votes. Endorse my candidacy for the nomination at Chicago and I will guarantee a safe and sane Democratic campaign.

Such a confession should be enough to recommend Kefauver to the financial moguls. If the Republican convention should deadlock and nominate a Stassen or a Warren, Kefauver might win the election. In fact, the Gallup poll indicates that if Kefauver were to run against Taft, it is Kefauver who would emerge triumphant.

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia is a difficult solution because his nomination would split and wreck the Democratic Party and Senator Kerr of Oklahoma is considered unacceptable. Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois would, in the opinion of the party bosses, make a good candidate but perhaps a not wholly reliable President, if there should be an upset even though Stevenson supports Wall Street's foreign policy, has come out for "revision" of Taft-Hartley rather than repeal, and has said FEPC is up to states, not Washington. Stevenson, however, said this week he would not accept.

But the worst possible Democratic candidate, from the point of view of Wall Street, is Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. Anti-Communist though he is, his record on civil rights is good and he conceivably believes that peaceful co-existence between the U. S. and the USSR is possible. If by some fluke, he should be nominated at the

Democratic convention, he would probably campaign on a peace platform and defeat either Taft or Eisenhower. Thus the nomination of this Douglas must be prevented at all costs, they agree. Fortunately for them, despite considerable sentiment for Douglas at the grass roots level, the Justice himself has indicated no interest in the office and he is not regarded as a serious contender.

But to be on the safe side, Wall Street has offered one of its very own for the Democratic nomination.

He is W. Averell Harriman, one of the largest owners of the vastly wealthy Wall Street investment firm of Brown Brothers-Harriman, a brother of potent Roland Harriman of the GOP and technically the superior of Defense Secretary Robert Lovett, also an owner of Brown Brothers-Harriman.

Averell has announced that he is "available" for the nomination and the first steps toward putting him in the running have been made.

Perhaps vote-wise delegates to the Democratic national convention will refuse to nominate a Wall Street broker as presidential candidate. But if it should happen, Wall Street could rest assured that on the Democratic ticket they would have a safe candidate who would conduct a campaign which in no way would embarrass the GOP candidate. And he wouldn't have a chance of being elected.

I should hasten to insert in this analysis, however, that "politics is not arithmetic." The best laid plans of Wall Street and the party bosses are frequently upset to a greater or lesser-

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

## Building The Worker

(This is a new column on news of the Freedom of the Press organizations throughout the country. Material you want included should be sent to this column in care of The Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, New York.)

THE CHICAGO BOARD of the Illinois Freedom of the Press Association, consisting of ten members, has set up three sub-committees to carry out the Association's program.

One sub-committee, devoted to organizing community groups, will do the following:

- Make itself available to readers in various localities who wish to set up local associations, and help strengthen existing associations;

- Set up a speakers' bureau and make arrangements for use of films and other forms of entertainment;

- Examine the possibility of calling a Readers Conference on a city-wide scale to report on the recent National Conference in New York.

\*  
A SECOND sub-committee will do a similar organizing job among trade unionists who are readers of The Worker.

And a third sub-committee will devote itself to raising funds for The Worker both in the current fund campaign and on an all-year round basis. The two sub-committees on organization will also promote an all-year round renewal of subscriptions, and obtaining new subs.

Marion Perkins, midwest Negro sculptor and vice-president of the state body, heads the sub-committee on community organization.

JOHN T. BERNARD, former Con-

gressman and chairman of the Illinois Association said: "We are out to build a vigorous mass organization of our readers, composed of groups that will not only defend and promote the paper, but also carry on discussions and activities in keeping with the material reflected in the pages of the paper, issues of prime concern to the American people."

One of the projects to be tackled by the local organizations is a forum series, with speakers on international subjects, labor struggles, the fight for Negro rights, the 1952 elections.

Business Manager Sarah Hayden, reporting that as of April 5, 1,407 subscriptions had been obtained since the opening of The Worker circulation campaign, or nearly 600 short of the projected 2,000.

Noting that some groups had gone above their goals but others, starting late, had fallen far short, she pitched her plea especially to the late-starters to "finish the job."

The Pennsylvania Freedom of the Press Association has scheduled a conference for Sunday, May 18, on the role of a working-class newspaper in the struggle for Negro rights and against white supremacy. Discussion will include the fight for jobs for Negro workers, civil rights and peace. The part played by The Worker and Daily Worker will be a focus of discussion.



Leaders are shown at the start of the Foley Square trial. Shown (left to right) are: William Z. Foster, whose trial was

separated from that of the others because of illness, Benjamin J. Davis, Eugene Dennis, Henry Winston, John Williamson and Jack Stachel.

## Their Freedom Will Mean a New Birth of Freedom

**M**AY DAY, that international holiday of the working class which was born in the United States in 1886, was only a year old and being celebrated but for the second time when it became the occasion of a powerful amnesty movement which won freedom of the three surviving Haymarket martyrs.

This May Day, the 66th, will mark the birth of another powerful amnesty movement. It will win the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders convicted at Foley Square's first thought-control trial. Until then May Day cannot be truly May Day nor America America for as Eugene Dennis predicted the Bill of Rights was imprisoned with the Communist leaders when prison doors clanged shut on them. Since then, as he predicted, the labor movement and the American people, particularly the Negro people, have been the target of increasing attacks, living standards have further deteriorated, world war has moved appreciably nearer, and witch-hunt has piled on witch-hunt, thought-control trial on thought-control trial.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own attorney in another thought-control trial at Foley Square, declared not long ago as she left the court that May Day was an ideal day upon which to launch the amnesty campaign for Dennis and his co-defendants. For May Day historically, she said, has been instrumental in forging movements that won the freedom of many political prisoners.

The May Day parades of 1919 and 1920 bore placards demanding the release of Eugene Debs, like Eugene Dennis, convicted for his opposition to world war. There were scoffers then who said such demonstrations could have little effect but they played their powerful part in building the movement which forced President Harding to liberate and pardon Debs only a few years later. May Day parades for more than a decade contained signs demanding freedom for Mooney and they were part of the world-wide movement that at last forced Gov. Olsen of California to pardon Mooney in 1939. The signs in this

*The first May Day won amnesty for three of the Haymarket victims. This May Day will see the demand for the freedom of the Communist leaders convicted under the thought-control Smith Act taking on new force.*

By RICHARD O. BOYER

May Day parade demanding the freedom of Eugene Dennis and John Gates, of Benjamin J. Davis and Henry Winston, of Irving Potash, Jack Stachel, John Williamson, Bob Thompson, Gil Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall will be demanding something that will soon become fact.

"Let no one think," Miss Flynn said, "that the liberty of the Communist leaders cannot be won because of the present repression. A mass movement will not take 'No' even under fascism. Why the people of Greece, and the people of Spain, too, have won liberation and amnesty for scores of political prisoners through the strength of mass movements that developed under the very eyes of fascism."

"We should remember that May Day is a day of struggle, a symbol of labor's great deeds. It is the day that proclaims that labor when it is united is irresistible. It raises the old slogans of all for one and one for all and an injury to one is an injury to all. Since these men went to prison trade union leaders are under increasing attacks and we must look no further than Local 65 of the United Public Workers and the longshoremen to see that."

"May Day is a peculiarly American day. It was born in Chicago during the great eight-hour-a-day struggle in 1886 and its very birth met the bloodshed initiated by the employers. Four days after its first celebration, a provocateur threw the bomb at Haymarket Square and eight of the leaders of the eight-hour fight were charged with murder although it was freely admitted they

had not in fact murdered anyone. Four were hanged and one committed suicide.

"But three were pardoned by Gov. John Peter Altgeld as a result of the climate created by a great amnesty movement which included all of American labor and was world-wide in scope. But before that movement was crowned with success, the signs demanding the release of three had appeared in the early May Day parades. That movement, beginning in 1887, was successful as will this one for the freedom of Dennis and Davis and the rest beginning on this 66th May Day."

May Day became a world wide workers' holiday through the initiative of American workers. There had been something approaching a general strike for the eight-hour-day in 1886—more than 350,000 workers were involved and at its 1889 convention the AFL voted to continue the eight-hour strike movement, fixing May 1, 1890 for the second general strike. An AFL delegate was also sent to the Socialist International meeting in Paris and that organization on the resolution of the American delegate voted to make May 1, 1890, a day of international demonstration. Since then it has grown until it is celebrated from Peking to Moscow to Paris, Rome and Berlin, in every major city of the world.

The best and most effective way to celebrate May Day, Miss Flynn said, is for every working-class American to sit down and write a letter to President Truman demanding that he release Eugene Dennis.

from prison. No act could be more patriotic, she said, for their freedom will mean a new birth of freedom for this country. Their freedom will mean a growth in the liberty and power of the trade union movement. Their freedom will mean validity for the Bill of Rights. Their freedom will mark the end of the danger of world war for it will mean an end to the un-natural and self defeating red phobia that is leading our country to ruin.

Make this May Day historic by beginning the movement that will return freedom to the eleven Communist leaders and to the whole American people.



# Moscow Cuts Food Prices

By JOSEPH CLARK

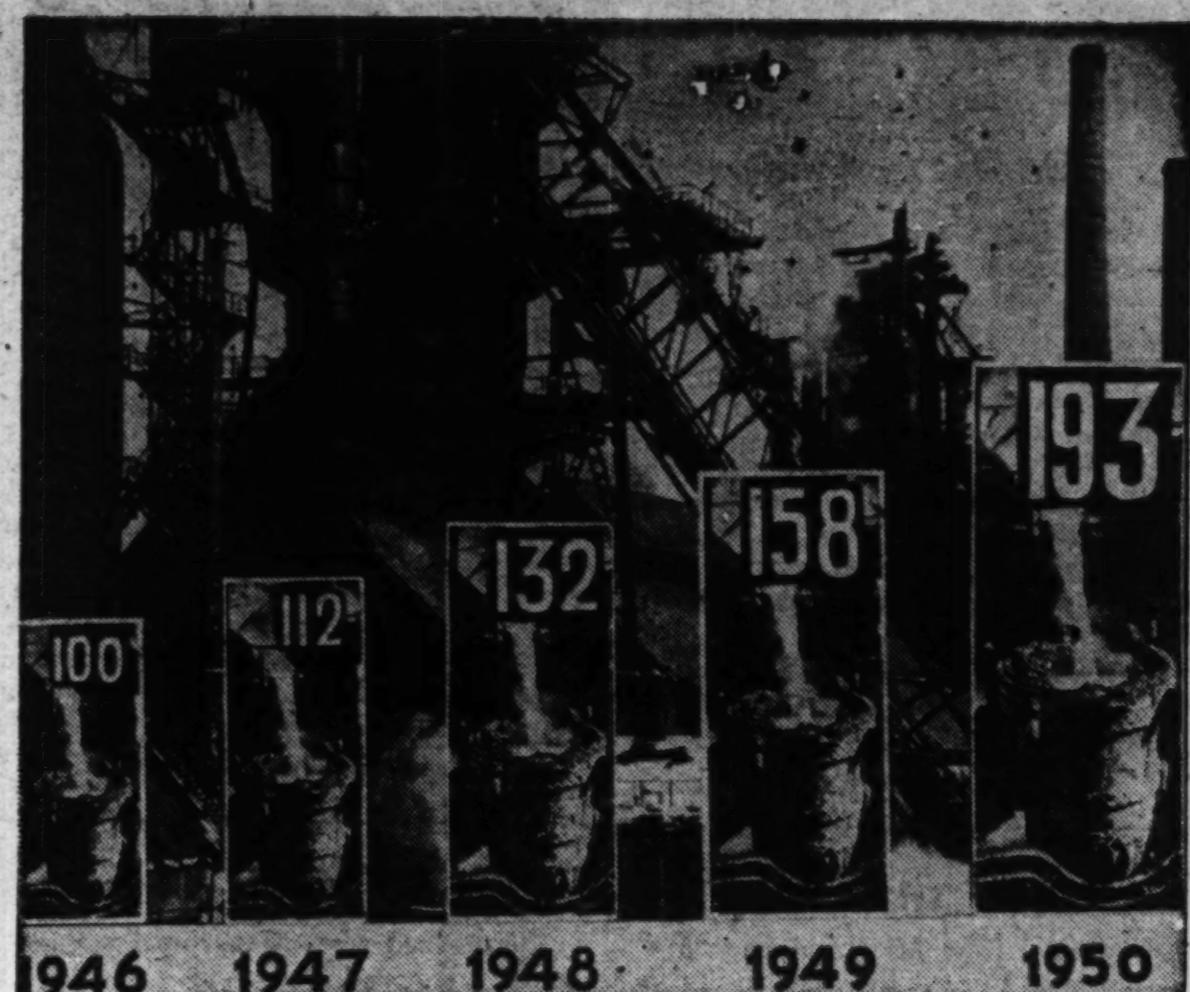
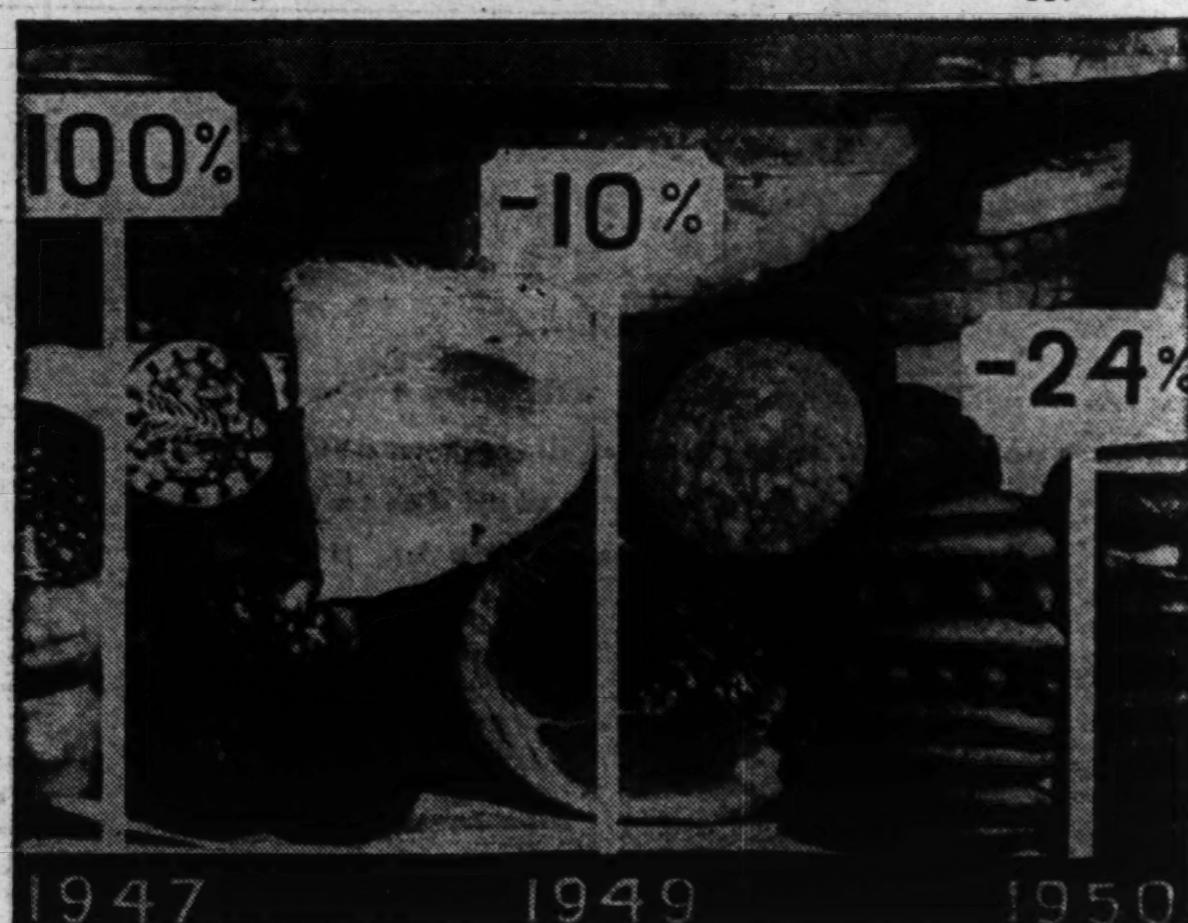
MOSCOW, USSR.

IT WASN'T an April fool joke when you went to the store, bought a juicy fillet beef steak and the cashier said it was two rubles 89 kopeks instead of the 3.40 which you had been paying. That was the result of the annual price cut which fell on April 1 this year.

The goose, turkey or duck you bought was cut even more, 20 percent; salad oil, mayonnaise and salt, 30 percent. Snow had fallen that day. But of course Mos-

covites were buying ice cream on the streets and the chocolate covered eskimo pie was selling for a ruble 14 instead of 1.35. When I arrived in Moscow I remember that a tasty wheat loaf of bread, slightly more than a pound, cost me a ruble and 62 kopeks; after March 1, last year it went down to 1.38 and today it costs 1.21. The night of March 31 we were in a big cheese store on Gorky Street and bought a quarter kilo of cream cheese (more than half a pound) and paid four rubles, 41 kopeks. The salesman smiled a bit quizzically; next day it cost 3.52.

Of course folks were happy as they



The photo charts (up to the year 1950) show how increases in production under Socialism are in the interests of all the people. The graph (above) shows the increase in steel production since 1950; the other chart shows how prices of cured meats were cut 24 percent in three years.

crowded the food stores this April paying so much less for food: 15 percent less for macaroni and noodles, 20 percent off for cereals, 15 percent off for butter and eggs, 10 percent less for milk, 20 percent off on tea, 15 percent on coffee, 12 percent on cakes and cookies, 20 percent off on canned vegetables, tomato juice, grape juice, apple and plum juice, as well as on fresh fruits and lots more. The average family's food bill will be between 15 and 18 percent lower.

There was happy conversation in the stores and great enthusiasm at the various factory meetings held to celebrate the price cut. But talking with shoppers here

you'll find another interesting reaction—they take it for granted that prices should continue to come down even though there have been five consecutive price reductions since the war. They know prices have only one way to go and that's down. Such an attitude can be explained only in terms of a socialist economy.

An article in Pravda the day following the price cut recalls Marx analysis in Capital about the historical tendency of capitalism to worsen the conditions of the working people. Then it points out that: "Socialism has forever eliminated the antagonism between production and

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

## Scotty Williamson

**Now 73, Scotty Williamson is honored by Akron workers. He led the organization of the rubber workers, sparked the unemployed movement of the 1930's. He has published labor papers, led the industrial unions in their formative years.**

By LAURA BAILEY

SINCE his 60th birthday they have been honoring him with a yearly banquet in Akron. And once again, on this, his 73rd birthday, 50 Akron rubber workers, Negro and white, together with their families, gathered to pay tribute to this outstanding workingclass figure.

In the tradition of Gene Debs, Charles Ruthenberg, Bill Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and other beloved sons and daughters of the workingclass; he takes his place as a leader of some of the great strike movements in American history; as a leader of militant political action; and as an advanced worker in the true, social sense of the word.

Such men are especially precious in these times; their life-long participation in the struggles which have brought our country nearer to socialism is rich in lessons so vital to the growth and development of all who devote themselves to the noble cause of the liberation of mankind.

Scotty Williamson is an indigenous part of the American workingclass. Born in 1879 in Edinburgh, Scotland, by the turn of the century he had become a skilled stonemason and union member in good standing. But jobs were scarce and like many young men of his era he set out for America, where, for the next seven years he found himself trailing job after job taking him from Chicago to some 15 points east, finally settling in Omaha, Neb., where he was to remain for the next 16 years. It was here that Scotty gained his reputation as a militant, fighting trade union organizer. And it was through his partici-

pation in local labor struggles that he came to realize that the age of craft unionism had outlived itself.

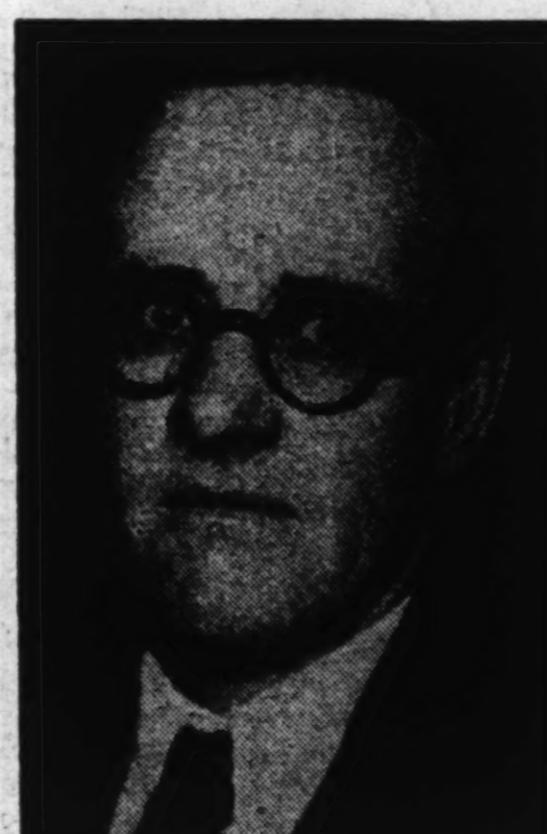
He was of such a mind when he first met Bill Foster in 1911.

He remembers Foster as a "man with plenty of courage—and quite advanced in his thinking, too." Impressed with Foster's program of agitating the militant minority within the IWW to organize industrial unions, he joined with him, and from then on, amalgamation and the building of industrial unions became the keynote of his life and work.

At about this time he joined the Socialist Party, realizing that fighting on a trade union level alone was not enough. "They called it Socialism, and that's how I understood it then," he said. "Later on, of course, I read Marx and realized that this was not socialism. But that's how far I had gotten at that time."

The years prior to World War One found him becoming more and more active in his own union, having been elected local union secretary and member of its National Executive Committee.

He was also elected delegate to the Building Trades Council and delegate to the Central Labor Union in which he played a leading role. He established an Industrial Union League and participated in organizing the Syndicalist League with Foster and others in Kansas City. And while Wilson was dreaming up his 16 points for his imperialist friends, Scotty started a new labor paper "The Omaha Unionist." At the same time, equipped with a volunteer organizer's commission from the AFL, he promoted a "Labor Forward" movement which brought into the AFL some 2,300 new members including



SCOTTY WILLIAMSON

formerly unorganized millmen, freight handlers and teamsters. For his services, the teamster local made him a permanent honorary member.

By now the organized and unorganized were coming to Scotty for consultation and advice, to help them plan labor and strike strategy. Omaha big business attacked him through ads in their leading local newspaper. And Scotty, his class consciousness heightened by the many struggles in which he had participated, and tremendously inspired by the Soviet Socialist Revolution, joined the Communist Party in 1923.

Three years later he was asked by Foster to go to Akron, rubber center of the country, embracing one-third of the nation's rubber workers. It was in Akron that he was to become the great leader and champion of the unemployed during the never-to-be-forgotten thirties and to carry on the epic fight to organize the rubber workers.

He went to work in Goodyear, became editor of "The Rubber Worker" and, incidentally, lost his front teeth while selling the paper at a shop gate when "the fist of a company stooge caught me unaware."

"I never dropped the papers," he said in relating the incident, but split

ting blood and teeth, continued selling the papers.

In 1930 he helped organize the Akron Unemployed Council. Thousands of Akron's unemployed had their first demonstration on March 6 when 2,000 marched to City Hall to demand national unemployment insurance; over 15,000 people jammed the streets around the Municipal Building. The struggles for jobs, for food and against eviction grew sharper and more brutal, culminating in the shooting to death of Alex O'Lari, a participant in an eviction fight; 8,000 people walked to the funeral in a downpour of rain, carrying banners denouncing the murderers and starvers of the unemployed.

Of this great period in American history, Scotty has this to say: "We had the masses aroused and fighting, kept it going until our demands were met. But every gain that was made was the result of hard and bitter struggle; nothing came freely. The Unemployed Council was a proving ground for many of the militants in labor's army today, and indicated the unconquerable power of the masses in motion that has carried the rubber workers and the CIO to victory."

In 1930 he was struck with arthritis which crippled him almost completely for three years. He could barely hobble around, "and all the time the big strikes were taking place in steel, in Goodyear, in Firestone, I couldn't even get out to see a picket line!"

Couldn't even get out to see a picket line! But the men on the picket lines knew in their hearts that Scotty Williamson had paved that road to victory on which they were marching; they knew he was a moulder of the policy that was to result in the formation of the CIO for which he and they had fought for so many years.

He was doing other things too. Unable to walk, he began to write, to write histories of the revolutionary movement, of the unemployed struggles, and of the labor movement in Akron.

Later on, on his feet again, he managed to work—and plans to continue working for many years to come. And although his comrades and friends were shocked to learn of his recent, terrible accident in which he was run over by an automobile, he informs them that his broken legs are now healing and he hopes to be out of his cast very soon to join with them in their great and noble struggle for a socialist America.

# Ted Tinsley Says...

## The Great Monument

LAST JULY a few people in Japan decided that the Japanese people should have some concrete way of expressing their gratitude to General MacArthur, the Bringer of Democracy, the Saver of the Emperor, the Releaser of the War Criminals, and the Builder of Anti-Soviet Bases in the Pacific.

As you can well imagine, the Japanese people were simply mad about MacArthur, and they wanted so badly to find a way to honor their hero, that they formed an Association for Construction of a Pavilion in Commemoration of General MacArthur. I say "they," although I imagine that the Association was not quite a mass movement.

I am glad to report that 10 months have passed since the founding of the Association, and we are at last in possession of a progress report, given us by the Japanese paper Yomiuri.

## Moscow Cuts Prices

(Continued from Magazine Page 5) consumption. For the first time in history under socialism production develops in the interests of the entire society."

Marx's brilliant scientific forecast has become reality. When the system based on production for the private profit of the few has been replaced by one where production is for the benefit of all, the historical tendency is reversed. Under socialism industrial development spells greater prosperity for the working people.

In 1950 the Soviet people consumed 30 percent more consumer goods than the year before; in 1951 fifteen percent more and undoubtedly the stores will sell still more again this year.

This law of socialism, that greater production must bring constantly better conditions for the workers and farmers, can be seen very graphically in the case of housing. A worker here pays no more than 5 percent of his income for rent including all utilities. And in the last years (1946-1951) 127,000,000 square meters of housing space was built in the towns and cities of the USSR. These figures don't include kitchens, hallways, bathrooms and can easily mean about six or seven million city apartments. In addition 3,000,000 homes were built in the villages. This year the rate of housing construction will be greater than ever before.

There is still another implication of the April 1 price cut which demands attention. Though socialism, functioning under normal conditions, will continuously improve living standards, if a socialist country is compelled to adopt a war economy—as the Soviet Union had to during the war against fascism—it would not be able to reduce prices and raise living standards. Stalin reminded Atlee of an elementary fact of economics last year, that no state, not even the Soviet state can develop civilian industry to the utmost and systematically reduce prices while increasing its armed forces and expanding war industry. So the price cut this year was proof again that the Soviet economy is geared to peace and that the government's policy is a peaceful one.

## 52'S CANDIDATES

(Continued from Magazine Page 3) usually lesser-degree by the sometimes unforeseen intervention of the people. For in spite of the fact that Wall Street carefully rigs the primaries, the conventions and the elections, it cannot always control every detail. Too complete control, in fact, would expose the sham nature of the elections and that consideration often has a restraining effect on the fixers.

During the period of an election campaign, the people are more politically sensitive, more alert, more aware. The sort of capitalist fixing which is normal in off-years, can be exerted during an election campaign only at great risk, although this is precisely the time when Wall Street most urgently requires expert rigging.

As a result of this contradictory situation, progressive forces realize that tremendous possibilities exist in the period of election campaigning. Here is a time when the people are most receptive to hearing the truth and recognizing it as the truth.

The Progressive Party, with its splendid candidate, Vincent Hallinan, the fearless attorney, and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the militant Negro editor and publicist, will come before the voters with its platform of peace and democracy as an alternative to war and fascism.

There is no way to measure, at this early date, the vast potential influence the Progressive Party campaign can have on the American people. It is not far-fetched to say that it can indeed sway the direction of American policy.

It can even upset the calculations of Wall Street and the party bosses—calculations which are based on having either an Eisenhower or a Taft impose fascism upon us and carry this country unresisting into a horrible devastating atomic war.

It would be wrong to underestimate the power and cleverness of the Wall Street fixers and riggers. But it would be ten times more wrong to underestimate the intelligence and strength of that drowsy and confused (at the moment) giant, the American people.

## The New Union-Busting Drive

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) alarm in their estimation, does not take precedence over their wage demands.

The same was true of other workers in so-called "critical" industries—the New York longshoremen who struck for 26 days, the Goodrich Rubber workers of Akron, the Western Union and the nationwide telephone strike. In all cases the workers of these rightwing-led unions struck despite frantic screams of the mobilizers that the "country" is endangered. All this is testimony to the fact that workers are getting fed up with the use of war and anti-Communism propaganda as weapons to force them to accept speedup and low wages.

Early illusions among many people that the bloodletting in Korea will bring "prosperity" are being shattered. The fruits have been mass unemployment in auto, textile, garment, shoe and other consumer fields; a constant and losing chase after higher prices, taxes and rents; an intensification of anti-Negro discrimination and more lynchings and a rise of U. S. casualties in Korea to well over 100,000.

This experience has also caused a

decline in the effect of "red scare" propaganda among the workers. It is widening opposition to the Smith and McCarran laws and increasing support of the peace movement within the ranks of the workers.

But most of our labor leaders do not understand the basically pro-peace nature of the militancy of their members. Nor do they show a real alertness to the anti-labor offensive that is building up. They still spout their pro-war program although, thereby, they add ammunition to be used against their own organizations. They are not showing the slightest effort to the all-inclusive labor unity that is so urgent today to meet the

In a vast popular upsurge, the Japanese people have rushed to contribute. Today the Association has already collected \$222. Broken down, this indicates that the people poured forth their money at the rate of about \$20 a month, or \$5 per week.

It would be good to say that this magnificent work was proceeding without any difficulty. Expenses, however, have mounted and during the time in which the Association collected the \$222, they were forced to spend \$2,962 in advertising, publicity, and other expenses. Let us figure this in round sums—at \$3,000. If we interpret these figures properly, it shows us that the Japanese people love MacArthur minus \$300 per month's worth, or they love him minus \$75 per week.

This checks with the American primaries.

At the present rate of progress the Association will have collected \$1,000 for the MacArthur monument in four years and two months, by which time the debts for expenses will be approximately \$15,000.

I am against any further delay in the work of the Association for Construction of a Pavilion in Commemoration of General MacArthur. I feel that the Association should take the \$222 and build a pavilion right now. Of course, it will have to be a modest little thing—maybe two or three feet long and a couple of feet high. If it is properly hollowed out, the Emperor might use it for an ashtray.

Had the Association more foresight, they would have included all Asia in the campaign. I'm sure another five or six dollars would have poured into the fund.

Considering the response of the Japanese people to the Association's campaign, I believe the Pavilion should be erected in some rather remote, not to say inaccessible, spot. After all, there's no point in giving the Japanese people too many opportunities to express their love for MacArthur. I'm sure it has been with great difficulty that they've held their emotions in check thus far.

## Hunger Steps into the Ring

There's a reason why down through the years the sturdy sons of different peoples have entered the fight game. A man has to be hungry to try to beat his way out with his fists.

By JOSEPH CACETTO

WHAT'S in a name? Not much, Shakespeare had his lovesick heroine say. But it isn't so. Anyway, it isn't so as far as prizefighters are concerned. Did you ever notice how different groups dominate boxing at different times? There's a story in it.

Around 1900 if you talked about fighters you were talking about the Irish, or at least the Irish-Americans. The heavyweight champion was Jim Jeffries. The light-heavyweight championship wasn't set up till 1903, when the first man to head the class was George Gardner, followed quickly by the Cornishman with the Irish name, Ruby Robert Fitzsimmons.

Tommy Ryan held the middleweight championship in 1900. The No. 1 welterweight was someone called Rube Ferns. Since this corner is devoted to the truth and nothing but the truth all of the time, it is herewith admitted that the name of Rube Ferns falls on a blank spot in the memory.

The lightweight champ was one of the first of the great Negro fighters, Joe Gans, but both the feather and bantam weight titles were held by still another Irishman, Terry McGovern.

Then the Jewish fighters began coming forward. During the first World War, Battling Levinsky and Benny

Leonard emerged as the light-heavyweight and lightweight champions, respectively.

When the depression was at its worst around 1932-33, Jewish boxers held a majority of the titles. At that time the light-heavy, middle, welter and lightweight champions were Maxie Rosenbloom, Ben Jeby, Jackie Fields and Barney Ross.

Close on the heels of the Jewish fighters came the Italians. In the 1920s the great Italo-American boxers like Tony Canzoneri, Billy Petrolle, Rocky Kansas and Bat Battalino came to the front.

Jump another 20 years and come up to the present. The lighter weights, bantam and flyweight, see practically no action at all in the U. S. In the other classes, from heavy to feather, Negro fighters hold five of the six world titles. The heavyweight champ is Jersey Joe Walcott, with Ezzard Charles the leading contender. The light-heavyweight champion is an Italian-American, Joey Maxim, but the man everyone assumes can beat him is a Negro, Archie Moore. The middleweight king is the great Ray Robinson, the welter is Kid Gavilan, the lightweight is Jimmy Carter and the feather is Sandy Saddler.

The way the different national groups rose and fell in the boxing business matches the way the different groups have tried to fight their way out of the slums of the big cities.

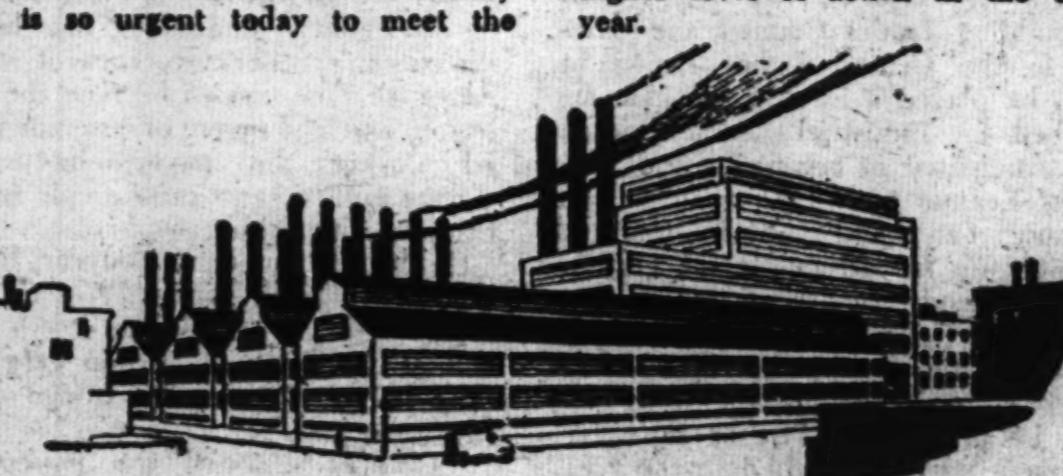
Boxing is a brutal, rough way to make a living. Every young fighter starting out has at least a glimmer of hope that he may be a champion one day, with the fame and wealth that can come to a champion. But those hopes fade quickly. And the man who can make a decent living and easier, safer way is pretty likely to do so.

When the Irish ruled boxing, the Irish immigrants and sons of immigrants were just escaping from being trapped as a body in the slums. Naturally, Irish-Americans still share the dirt and crowding of working class districts with other groups, but many of them long ago found a few doors open to an easier life.

The Jewish and Italian immigrants came later. By the time of World War I, the sons of these immigrants were looking for a quick trip out of the slums via the prize ring. That happened also to be the time when other members of the same Jewish and Italian families were battling in the garment trades to get their unions established.

Today in almost every big city, the prisoners in the worst slums are Negroes. And as a natural result, Negro fighters dominate boxing.

It may be that when slums are abolished, prizefighting as we know it will fade away. A man has to be hungry to try to beat his way out of the money trap with his fists. (Federated Press)



# 'My Son John' Dishonors America

By DAVID PLATT

Emile Zola once advised a young French writer who could not stomach the corruption of the French press to buy a toad in the market place every morning and swallow it alive and whole. Do that, said Zola, and "you could face almost any newspaper with tranquil stomach, recognize and swallow the toad contained therein, and actually relish that which to healthy men not similarly immunized would be a lethal poison."

This is good advice for anyone planning to see Leo McCarey's "My Son John," a film of such staggering corruption it can be stomached by honest people only by first devouring a live toad.

"My Son John" is shot through with a mole-like fear of social change. It defends loyalty oaths, witchhunts and the kind of belly-crawling that Elia Kazan did a week or two ago when he urged American intellectuals to betray themselves. The film advocates force and violence against those who do not conform to orthodox thinking on social and political questions. It glorifies the stoolie as the new hero of today and tries to read sinister meanings in the noblest actions of self-sacrificing and honest men and women who come together to fight against war, poverty, exploitation and to build a finer and more democratic America. It furthers the Hitler lie that Communists are conspirators with knives in their teeth.

But "My Son John" is not so much an anti-Communist film as an anti-American film. It suggests that people who do not go to church every Sunday should be investigated. It says "beware" of intellectuals who think the arts and sciences are more exciting than football. It is against Americans who have an abiding love for science and whose faith in man rejects all forms of religious bigotry. It attacks the foreign born who refuse to accept the Anglo-Saxon mould offered to them by the Big Money; incites to violence against advocates of peace.

In one scene, the anti-Communist Legionnaire tells how dearly he would like to get together 300 of his buddies and march into a Communist meeting singing the song: "If you don't like your Uncle Sammy, then go back to your home o'er the sea . . . don't bite the hand that feeds you."

The Times critic said the Legionnaire sings that old "Uncle Sammy" number as though he were a Nazi singing the Horst Wessel song.

Furthermore, the film glorifies to the point of nausea the U. S. Gestapo familiarly known as the FBI—that group of frameup artists who daily violate the fourth amendment to the Constitution which reads: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Above all it links the fight for the brotherhood of man and good neighborliness with treason and espionage.

In short "My Son John" attacks the fundamental ideas on which America was founded. Among those ideas are freedom of speech and thought, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly.

The film also violates a cardinal principle of American law which says that a person is innocent until proved guilty. When a newspaper headline is flashed on the screen that a young woman in Washington has been accused of spying for a foreign power, it is immediately established—without a trial, without

in fact, any specific charges—that she is guilty, and so when the key to her apartment is found in the possession of another "suspect," it is taken for granted that he, too, is guilty.

It is no coincidence that the release of this anti-American film coincides with the current frameup trial of the 16 Communist leaders at Foley Square.

This is not the first anti-American film made by Leo McCarey and Paramount. A few years ago Karl Schlichter, director of radio education for the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association charged that McCarey's film "Bells of St. Mary's" was a menace to the American people. He charged that the film used two potent box office stars, Bing Crosby and Ingrid Bergman to circulate some dangerous myths about tuberculosis: 1. That it can be arrested only in Arizona and some similar dry climate, when as a matter of fact, the disease "can be arrested any place including the surface of the Pacific Ocean." 2. That patients should be kept ignorant of their disease. 3. That the patient should be sent, either to work or live in an old lady's home or infirmary presumably without special care and where she could infect others, etc. Mr. Schlichter charged that McCarey's film violated truths preached for more than 15 years by the U. S. Public Health Service, the National Tuberculosis Association and most private physicians. "Bells of St. Mary's," he said, "had the temerity to fly in the face of this campaign."

McCarey's "My Son John" violates truths preached for more than 160 years by the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights. It thus desecrates the flag it purports to uphold. It contains the kind of thinking that leads to the lynching of Negroes, and the bombing of synagogues. In the 1930's such films in Nazi Germany led to the horrors of Auschwitz and Dachau, where the Ilse Kochs made lampshades out of human flesh.

Indeed, the only difference between "My Son John" and the anti-Communist films of the Hitler era is that the former lacks a German sound track.

But what is important in "My Son John" is not that its thinking on communism is a collection of forgeries on a par with the anti-Semitic Protocols of Zion and the KKK libels of Negroes and Catholics, but that it makes a hero of an empty-headed flag-waving bigot who sees "red" everytime he hears someone using words of more than one syllable; who figuratively speaking, runs for his revolver whenever he espies an individual of learning; who has a hatred for anyone who refuses to have his thoughts dictated to him by vigilantes.

The film is such an arrogant attempt to force the American mind into an intellectual strait-jacket fashioned by the McCarthyites and McCarranists that it even shocked most of the N. Y. film reviewers who are by no means sympathetic to communism.

Alton Cook of the World-Telegram said the film smacked strongly of fascism.

"This aggressive suspicion nurtured in the film's principal anti-Red spokesman (the Legionnaire) would have most of the population endlessly undergoing loyalty tests," he said.

"If we were not so sure about the views of Leo McCarey, the author-director, there might be suspicion that the father (the Legionnaire) in this story was intended as a malicious caricature of patriotism. Flinty of head and heart, he spouts slogans that have a strong flavor of fascism. . . .

Bosley Crowther of the Times also attacked the "ranting, song-singing patriot (Legionnaire) who distrusts and ridicules intellectuals as dangerous perverts of youth."

But he also found "some other things about this picture that may cause a thoughtful person to feel a shudder of apprehension at the militance and dogmatism it reveals—its snide attitude toward intellectuals, its obvious pitch for religious conformity and its eventual whole-hearted endorsement of its Legionnaire's stubborn bigotry."

What particularly appalled Crowther was the film's espousal of "guilt by association." The irony of this sort of "cultural vigilantism," he said, is that it is "made heroic in the person of Dean Jagger who plays an American Legionnaire."

Archer Winsten of the Post rapped "My Son John" strongly as a "laborious attack on the homebred, intellectual communist . . . as art it is a cipher . . . Helen Hayes' brilliance lights up the hollow artifice in a way that makes you writhe."

Fred Rayfield in the Compass: "My Son John" has done yeoman work for Sen. McCarthy."

It is true—Red Channels, Counter-Attack, the Legion of Decency, the Motion Picture Alliance, Mrs. Lela Rogers, Adolf Menjou—and all the other assorted co-workers of the Un-American Legionnaire.

witchhunters will love "My Son John."

Otis Guernsey of the Herald-Tribune damned the film with faint praise, saying: "One shudders at the thought that it might be shown outside the U. S. As a peculiar family affair, however, it is worth the immediate and vigilant attention of everyone. . . .

He meant it is worth the immediate attention of all vigilantes.

It is significant that the ads for the film stress the sex angle rather than politics. "I was guilty to this extent mother. We were very intimate . . . very intimate indeed." So run the filthy ads. Sex is the lure—not anti-Communism. The movie men know too well what happened to the other anti-Communist films.

Only a week or two ago the World-Telegram: (April 12) said the following: "Hollywood has not had much luck with its anti-Communist themes. By far the best of the pictures was 'The Iron Curtain' four years ago . . . but in spite of the bountiful public attention that it stirred, the film was a comparative disappointment at the box office."

Isn't it time for patriotic Americans—whether leftwingers, middle-of-the-roaders or conservatives in minority groups, trade unions and churches to get together and form a Committee of Political and Moral Decency made up of people of all creeds—Protestants, Catholics and Jews—to tell Leo McCarey and Paramount Pictures what they think about this incitement to violence and contempt for the Constitution and to demand that their local theatre manager stop foulng up the community with this kind of stuff!

## 'U. S. A. CONFIDENTIAL'—A SEWER'S-EYE VIEW OF AMERICA

**U. S. A. CONFIDENTIAL.** By Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer. Crown, New York. \$3.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

A TOP non-fiction best-seller in America is a book which could have been published only in two places—Hitler Germany or in the United States right now.

This pornographic and degenerate work is the most violent, slanderous attack on the Negro people to be printed in modern times. Its lying smears of other minority groups, including the Italian, Puerto Rican, Mexican and Chinese lag only degrees behind the all-out vilification of the Negro. The anti-Semitism of the book is more skillfully veiled, but it is there.

The selling-point of U. S. A. Confidential is its pseudo-sensational 'evidence' of prostitution, sex abnormality and other aberrations intended to titillate a sensation-hungry middle-class audience of book-buyers whose appetites are jaded and left unsatisfied by the smut in their daily papers, comic books and TV programs, despite the steadily-increasing salaciousness of these media of popular entertainment.

But this naming of all the likely places from Maine to California where the authors say one can find sex for sale is just a cover for their real purpose—which is to attack every minority and every democratic element in America. The authors of this book are Jack Lait, Hearst Daily Mirror editor, and Lee Mortimer, Hearst syndicated columnist.

Following a trail blazed by such propagandists as Julius Streicher and Joseph Goebbels, they peddle Anglo-Saxon 'purity' and superiority; they lick their lips over sex depravity, obscenity and abnormality—and then they

hypocritically attribute to "Marxian teachings" the existence of homosexuality, and to the Negro people the responsibility for prostitution.

Not since Hitler's fascists penned their filthy charges against their Jewish victims has a people been so maligned as the Negro people are in this book.

Lait and Mortimer call them "Southern darkies," and worse; write that Negroes are responsible for most crimes committed in America; that stealing government checks is "a colored man's closed business;" that "the Negro influx is Hawaii's great tragedy"; that the drug traffic shows a "definite tie-up" between the "Communists," the Negro people and the "Italian underworld mob."

Whenever the authors mention a crime, it is virtually a certainty that it will be associated with a Negro or a non-Anglo-Saxon name, usually that of an Italian or a Jew. When the reader may be in doubt as to the Jewish origin of a person, it is explained that "he's Jewish." The Jewish assistant Secretary of Defense gets the anti-Semitic treatment with the description, "a character like Mrs. Rosenberg." There is no like identification of anyone as "white Protestant" or "white Catholic."

As dishonest as its smear of the Negro people as criminals, is the book's blatant defense of white supremacy and Jimcrow. "Negroes did not mind segregation, they welcomed it," is the Hearstian writers' false claim. The Negro people are "happier" under the lynch system than "mixing with complete equality with white folks."

Equally shameless is their defense of police terror against the Negro people. Despite the in-

creasing number of gun-play murders of Negroes by cops, the authors write in their Ku Kluxish style that "violence against blacks has decreased, almost vanished" and that, instead, it is the police who are afraid of the Negro people.

But it is not the Negro people, the Communists or other minority groups who are the sole target of this book. It attacks the entire labor movement, slanderously portrays it as in the hands of criminals. Even the anti-Communist ILGWU leadership headed by David Dubinsky and the Reuther regime in the UAW are not spared. "The ILGWU spawned modern gangsterdom," is one of the typical anti-labor smears in the book. Any politician, no matter how anti-Communist, is attacked as "pink" by the authors, if that politician is to the left of Sen. McCarthy. Thus, men like Republicans Wayne Morse and Leverett Saltonstall, Democrats like Herbert Lehman and Paul Douglas are indiscriminately attacked as "intellectual socialists" here. This is what the witchhunt leads to; here is the end product of Smith and McCarran Act persecution of "Communists."

In a larger sense, the whole of the American people is reviled in this book. Every woman who works for a living is pictured as a prostitute; every high school in America is described as a cesspool of sin and moral depravity. And, named as the caretakers of this palace of sin which is supposed to be America are the Negro people, the Italian people, the Jews, and the Communists.

Now, there are lots of things wrong with life in America under a profit and war system of capitalism. But it is the exploiters and not the American people who are the depraved, degenerate people Lait and Mortimer contemptuously make them out to be.

The purpose of such a book—as was the purpose of similar books published in pre-Hitler Germany—is to dull the moral judgment of the people, to make them receptive to the siren song of "strong men" who are going to "clean house." The German people learned how the pimps, homosexuals and murderers following Hitler "cleaned house" in Germany.

Lait and Mortimer's heroes are as revealing as their choice of the victims of their slanders.

They admire "Hoover and his great FBI." But how is it that this allegedly "confidential" expose has not a word about a situation now publicly charged by Newbold Morris, the fired graft-prober—that Hoover's FBI has been sitting on all the evidence of graft, corruption and bribery involving Big Business and the Federal government?

They like also, ex-Mayor O'Dwyer, whose hasty departure from New York lifted the lid on police corruption and official graft, for "cleaning up" (!) New York; they like Whittaker Chambers, the police spy, and they just love the bloodthirsty old general, MacArthur. The publication of such a mess of fascist filth as U. S. A. Confidential and its presence at the head of the best-seller list should ring a warning bell to the American people. Here is the ultimate in witchhunting.

Is this the 'culture' we should have identified as American before the world? But transcending all of its other considerable evils is the book's shocking attack on the Negro people, its virtual incitement of violence against the Negro people. A mighty outcry from every decent American; from every union and church group should go up against the sale, advertisement or public display of U. S. A. Confidential.

## A WOMAN IS THEIR LEADER

*A 19-year-old peasant woman typifies the new life opening up for millions of Chinese women*

THAT 1,800 PEOPLE of Tungpeiwang village (only eight miles from Peking) elected 19-year-old Su over nine other candidates, all of whom were men, to be their deputy head, speaks volumes for the change in the status of women in China.

In two years, ever since the land was re-distributed, this one-time illiterate peasant woman has emerged as a leader. She has learned to read and write, become a skilled cotton grower, and can hold her own with the best of the men workers. Her cotton yield last year was well above the village average.

It was her capacity as a good farm woman that really swung the balance in her favor at the elections. "There is no doubt she'll help us to improve our cotton growing," the people said—the men as well as the women.

"She's made a lot of difference here since she was elected," Chang Chi-chung, village head, said. "Formerly the women used to shy away from the village government, considering it as an institution where only the men had their say. Now even older women have taken courage from her example and are playing a bigger part in the work and village affairs than ever before. She had organized classes in cross-stitch embroidery, drawn women in to attending village meetings and has even got some of the staid older folks to join in political demonstrations."

Together with the village head, she planned preparations for spring sowing. They discussed how to distribute the use of three newly set up electric pumps among the peasants and how to improve other irrigation facilities in order to increase the yield of cotton and other crops.

### EXPLAINING THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW

A young girl who wanted to get married came for advice. The girl explained how she got to know her suitor when they worked together in a mutual-aid team, how they had studied together and fallen in love, but were a bit worried that some of the older folks might be critical of them.

Su, explained the new Marriage Law, how it provides for women, takes great care the couple are of proper age and to find out if the man is already married, because it has ended the abuse of child marriage and a man having several wives. Su had obviously made a study of the law and quoted examples of how the village government had helped where pressure had been applied to prevent a girl from following her own choice.

The young girl exclaimed, "After I am married I will not be tied down to my house. I intend joining in meetings, classes, singing and dramatics. My poor mother did not see my father till the wedding day and then she was used by his family like a slave."

Su told about the progress being made by the mutual-aid teams. One of the best of these is led by a 25-year-old woman, Hou Hsiu-jung. When Hou's husband went to work in Tsing-tao, she got together with two other women whose husbands were working at some distance. They set up a creche for their children and began farming their land in common.

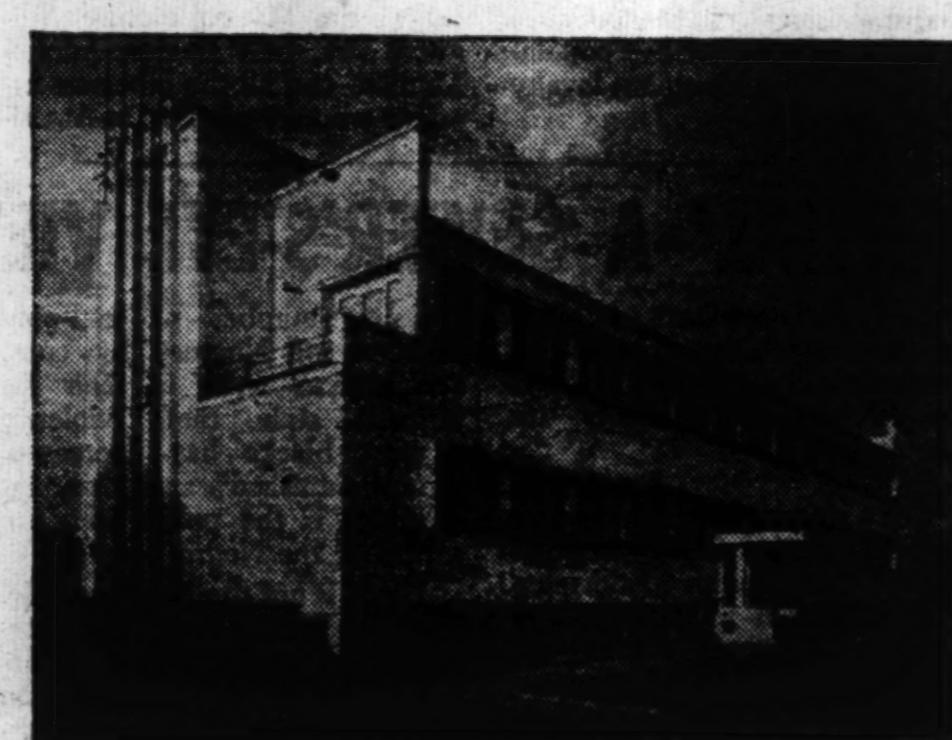
### MEN AND WOMEN WORK TOGETHER

Her team was so successful that other teams came to them for advice. Now it includes 12 families and 10 more families

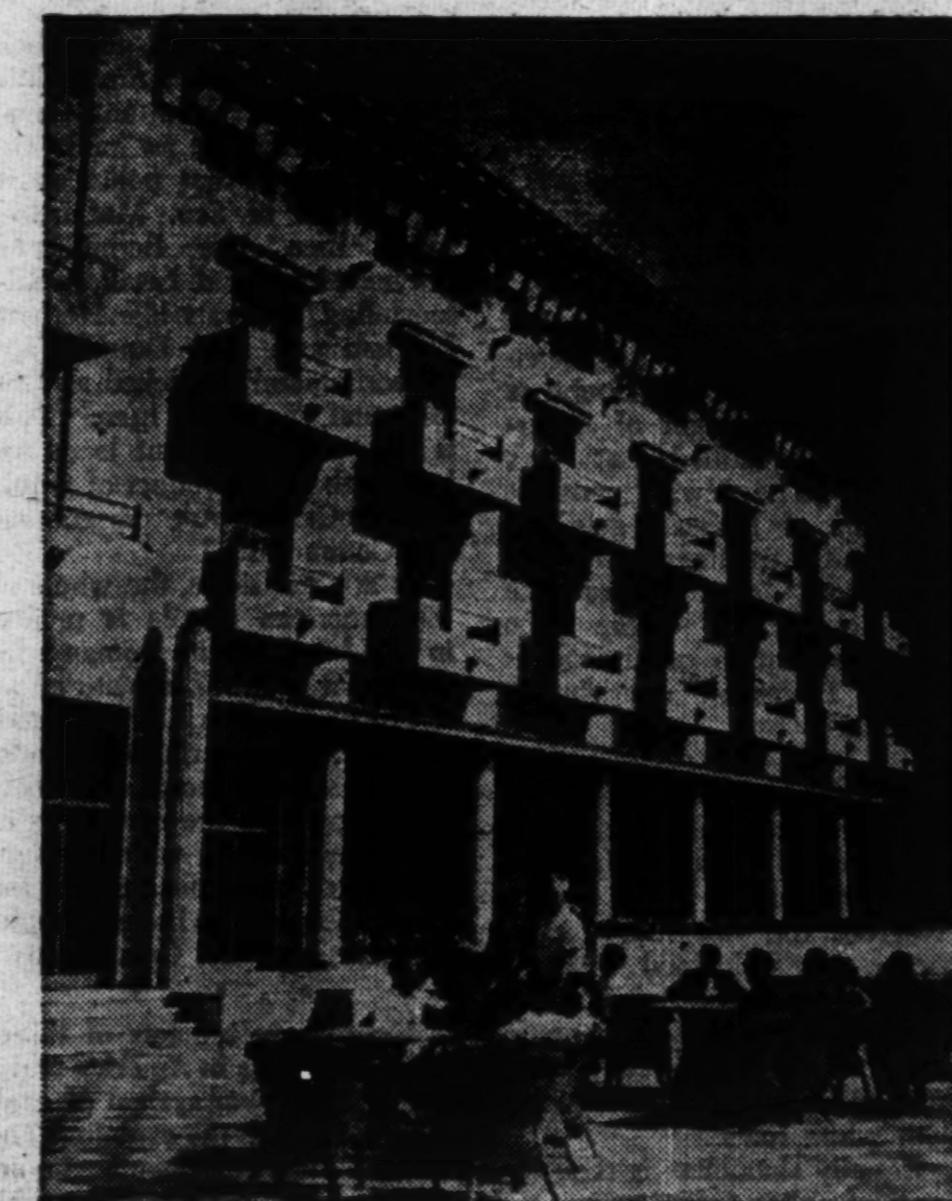
have asked to join. This year, they are going to plant cotton in addition to other crops, have set aside some land for experiments in different kinds of cotton seeds, and have erected hothouses for vegetable cultivation. They bought modern ploughs last year, new machines and several farm animals.

"At first, the men were rather hesitant about joining. They threw out sarcastic remarks. How can a woman lead a farming team? How can these women handle heavy farm work? But gradually we won them over by our well thought out plan, our skill and even our strength. Now they have seen for themselves how skillful we are in tending vegetables and pruning cotton plants and how energetic in ploughing, weeding and other farm work.

"We meet once a week to talk about how to distribute our labor power and our draught animals fairly. For example, we decide on what day some family's land needs ploughing. Then we send 10 or 12 members to work for that family and finish the whole job in one day and go to another family the following day. I am responsible for seeing that everyone is paid according to the amount of work done. We work together very cheerfully and are much more efficient than when working separately. Even the men are very pleased about our team work."



A building comprising a club, a restaurant, a medical dispensary, and social halls and auditoriums recently built at Campia Turzii, Rumania. The 'May Day Hotel' (below) a workers' vacation spot, is owned by the Romanian Confederation of Labor.



# Woman today...

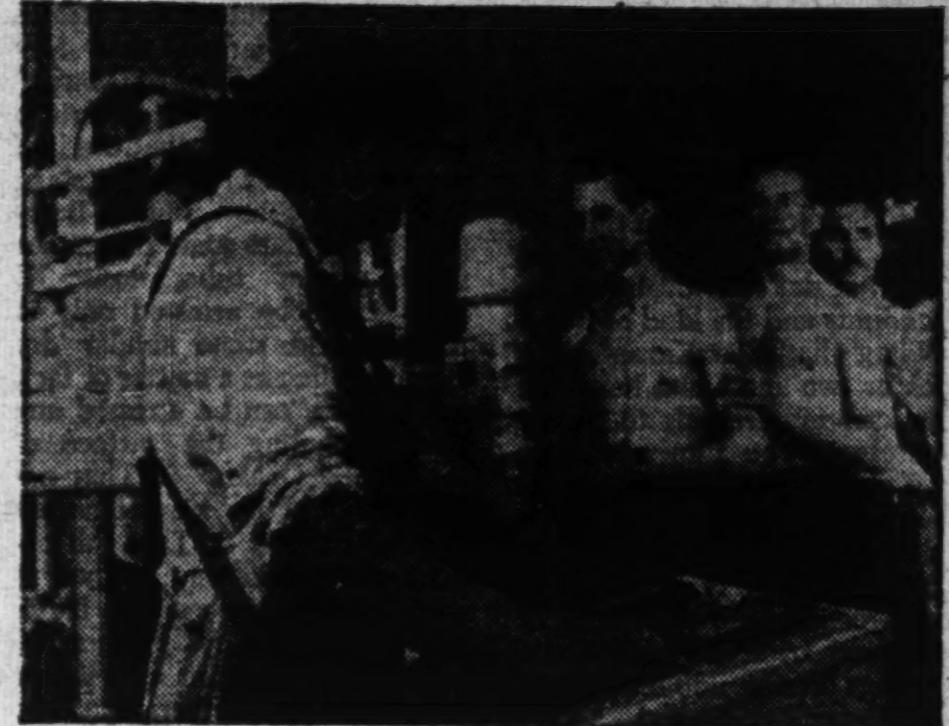
IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY  
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

## Social Welfare in a Socialist Country

THE ORGANIZATION of State social insurance constitutes one of the principal testimonials of the concern of the Romanian People's Republic for the welfare of the individual.

Since January 1949, the date when state social insurance passed under the direction and control of the trade unions, the latter assure the equitable fulfillment of the immediate needs of workers, technicians, engineers, as well as agricultural workers, who, under the former regime, were completely deprived of the right to insurance and to medical assistance.

Today, the workers have a right to a pension in case of disability or old age, the same right is assured to dependents of deceased workers. They receive, in addition, monetary assistance in case of temporary loss of ability to work; women benefit from the same allowances during confinement. Workers also have the benefit of preventive medical aid. This medical aid is completely free and workers can obtain the



At T. B. C. Dispensary No. 3 in Bucharest, workers of the Electrocablul plant undergo a routine physical checkup.

best of care, in rest homes or following a course of treatment in the health resorts.

In order to guarantee these benefits, the government has put at the disposal of the trade unions during the past three years, more than 51 billion lei for state social insurance.

Of this sum, more than 22 billion lei have been devoted to the payment of pensions; 11 billion have been allocated for the granting of monetary benefits; more than 11 lei have been spent for prophylactic measures, in order to strengthen the health of the workers and their children. The rest has been spent for financing other activities.

These benefits are accorded without any contribution on the part of the wage earners; their amount and the condition under which they are granted depend on the quantity and quality of the work of the beneficiaries, in accordance with the socialist principle.

In the past, the former central social insurance fund accorded pensions to only five percent of the total number of the insured. Indeed, under the pre-war regime the necessary conditions for benefitting from these rights were almost impossible to achieve. For example, the old-age pension was granted after the age of 65 if the contribution had been paid uninterruptedly for 1,000 weeks; as to the amount of the pension, it represented, in most cases, only about 10 percent of the wage.

Today, state social insurance guarantees the right to a pension to all wage-earners, the old-age pension being granted at the age of 50 and the amount of the pension ranging up to 100 percent of the salary.

As to monetary benefits, the former social security fund granted them, based on contributions, after the fourth day of incapacity to work. These benefits represented at the maximum 50 percent of the "average insured wage." At the most, they were granted by only 231 offices throughout the country, which made it necessary for the workers sometimes to travel many miles to collect them, and sometimes to renounce the sum allocated, because of the time lost and the difficulties which they encountered, as well as because

the expense of transportation often was more than the benefit which they were due to receive.

Today, in case of temporary incapacity to work or in maternity cases, monetary benefits are accorded, from the first day, at the place of work, without any restrictive condition, and can represent up to 100 percent of the earnings. They are granted by the enterprise committee, and the more than 200,000 delegates and members of the social insurance commissions, who resolve each case, in the spirit of solicitude for the welfare of the individual.

An important part of the funds allocated for the payment of monetary benefits is devoted to the protection of mother and child. For example, maternity benefits are granted to women for 80 days, and nursing benefits for nine months, as well as monetary allowances for the purchase of layette for the new born.

In the three years the General Confederation of Labor has sent more than 500,000 workers, technicians, engineers, employees, students, and children to rest or for a course of treatment at health resorts situated on the shores of the Black Sea or in the mountains. In the past, only the rich could vacation in these resorts and, significantly, in 1928, 1937, 1941, only 7,000 insured persons spent their vacations there.

Where necessary workers receive special diets, mineral water cures, supplementary food, dental and surgical attention, free transportation to hospitals and sanatoria for themselves and members of their families.

The General Confederation of Labor, with the aid of social insurance funds, has supported other social projects, such as the establishment and operation of nurseries, day-care centers and health units, the organization of cultural activity, sport training, mountain climbing, the creation of parks of culture and rest, as well as the improvement of the living conditions of students, the sons of workers and farmers.

About 11,000 workers' apartment houses, and more than 700 room for bachelor workers, costing 1,432,000,000 lei, have been built in industrial centers. They contribute effectively to raising the standard of living of the working people.

# The Worker

New York-Harlem  
Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 17 26 April 27, 1952  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Complete  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

## '16' Jury Panel Loaded with Trust Employees

—Story on Page 3

## New Drive for Union-Busting

After Haymarket — the events which gave May Day to the world — reactionaries set up a war chest to smash unions. This May Day there are signs of another such build-up.

## 52's Candidates

Candidate of the war parties? Old party foes of Negro rights, labor, the Bill of Rights? Or a real peace candidate. Here's how the candidates stand.

## For a New Birth Of Freedom

The first May Day won amnesty for three of the Haymarket victims. This May Day will see now force in the demand for freedom of the victims of the Smith Act.

## Negro Job Rights

A fight by the labor movement and not dependence upon Truman's promises will bring a FEPC law to cover all the American people.

IN THE MAGAZINE

## A-Bomb Profiteers Back Eisenhower

— See Page 9 —

# MARCH MAY 1ST FOR PEACE



## Albany Delegation Vows Fight For Justice in Yonkers Case

By ABNER W. BERRY

ALBANY, N. Y.—Angry Negro and white delegates, after being insulted with an anti-Negro epithet used by a Counsellor to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey this week, resolved to press for the removal of the official and to demand a thorough investigation of racism in the state government.

Kent Brown, the Dewey aide, used the contemptuous term, "n----r," in defending official laxity in dealing with instances of police violence and murders of Negroes. The committee of 12, representing more than 50 others who picketed the Capital in support, had come to petition the Governor for state action against the "growing pattern of violence against Negroes." Delegates came from New York City, Albany, Schenectady and Syracuse.

In rejecting the delegation's demands for state action, Brown defended local police departments with the insulting sentence: "There's always a n---r in the woodpile."

There was a moment of stunned silence following this remark before the high-ceilinged room echoed with a roar of angry protest.

Brown, flushed and subdued, begged and pleaded above the protesting delegates' voices, for a "chance to apologize." Members of the delegation, organized by the Committee for Justice in the Blacknall Case, asserted angrily that they would not accept an apology for an epithet which symbolized lynching and murder of Negroes.

Before Brown's insulting remarks, the delegation presented through its co-chairmen, Rev. Frank G. White and Miss Jean Taylor, both of New York City, a speedy trial of Stanley La-Benskey, an ex-parkway policeman who recently murdered James and Wyatt Blacknall in Yonkers.

• A Negro prosecutor to supersede Westchester County DA George M. Fanelli.

• The appointment of a Moreland Commission to investigate killings and police brutality against Negro citizens throughout the state.

Rev. White, a Unitarian minister, told Dewey's aide: "I feel deeply involved because I recognize it (anti-Negro violence) as a part of a pattern."

Miss Taylor called the attention of Dewey's representative to some 35 killings and beatings of Negroes.

(Continued on Back Page)

FROM THE SHOPS and local they will come; from the garment, baker, furniture and fur industries; from the communities, from peace groups, Mother's clubs, Tenants and Consumers organizations, youth, students and workers; from Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Jamaica and South Bronx, Negro mothers, workers; from the National groups, Jewish, Italian, Puerto Rican, Slav, Polish, German, Finnish, Scandinavian, Hungarian Americans; from Houston St. and Featherbed Lane, from Roosevelt Avenue and Kings Highway, Lenox and Lexington, Tremont and Kos-

The route for Thursday's parade, assembly points, line of march and map appear on back page.

ciusko, Flatbush and Queens Boulevard, they will come . . . to march for peace!

May Day in New York City. Morris Cinamon will be there, marching in his 60th birthday, recalling the 8-hour day demonstration of the 1890s, the anti-war marches of the days of Debs, the massed unemployed of the 1930s demonstrating for jobs, the first vets returning from Spain to carry the anti-fascist appeal to the hearts of their countrymen.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN will be there, marching for the first time, feeling the thrill that comes with the unity of a thousand voices shouting for peace, freedom and jobs; the tingle that comes as they pass the reviewing stand the color guard dips their flags to salute the workingclass heroes on the stand.

Negro and white, they will march together, symbol of the unity for which they are struggling. "Jimcrow Must Go!" That slogan, born of early struggles for equality, has not yet lost its meaning in a land where Genocide is still the policy of government and protesting Negro youth are jailed or drafted to make war upon the colored peoples of Asia.

GARMENT WORKERS, earliest of New York's May Day marchers, will carry on their tradition of resistance to tyranny as they protest the rearming and re-Nazification of Germany. The American people have not forgotten the six million Jewish victims of Germany. The American people have not forgotten the six million Jewish victims of Hitler fascism, though the State Department and "let bygones be bygones" Eisenhower have long ago set aside that memory. If Acheson and the Pentagon are on hand for May Day, garment workers will remind them of the price paid for the victory over German fascism.

For workers, who long ago tore their union from the grasp of gangsterdom will be marching against other gangsters, the Wall Street mob who would drive our nation into another war, paid for in the blood and taxes of the workers.

FURNITURE WORKERS, faced (Continued on Back Page)

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

## Impact of Montevideo Peace Conference Has Been Felt Throughout the Hemisphere

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U.S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

AND AS the U.S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U.S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U.S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U.S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Everybody knew, as Torres told the "Report Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won. Because, as Mrs. Russak distinctly remembers them, the workers

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans really understand the meaning of the term, "broadening" the peace movement. "To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled.

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, the delegate who represented Freedom Associates and the newspaper Freedom, was much impressed by the heroism of the Latin American workers and peasants under conditions of continuous terror. "And the main thing they wanted to know from us was what the American working people are doing for peace," she said.

"But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguiar Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

She thought the people of the United States could learn a great deal from the fearless way in which the Latin American workers fought the reactionary programs of their own governments. "There are children mine workers in Brazil—twelve to fourteen years old—who are victims of silicosis.

The Brazilian delegates condemned the Vargas government for allowing the American trusts to exploit Brazilian children in this way."

THIS understanding among the delegates of the connection between American imperialism and reactionary policies of the Latin American countries was reflected in the accomplishments of the conference. Miss Hansberry thought these accomplishments were



THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION being interviewed in Montevideo by Elmer Bendiner, correspondent of the National Guardian, second from right. They are, from left to right, Angel Torres, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz, Miss Lorraine Hansberry and Mrs. Mary Russak.

1. Impetus to the movement throughout the hemisphere for the signature campaign for a five power pact of peace.

2. Identification of Wall Street and Washington as responsible for world tension and aggressive imperialist policies throughout the hemisphere.

3. New support of the growing movement for liberation of all countries of the hemisphere from "Yanqui" imperialism.

For instance, the main resolution of the conference combined the popular demands for immediate and progressive disarmament settlement of the Korean conflict; condemnation of all forts to instigate and organize war; condemnation of all war propaganda; broad struggles against efforts to deny civil rights and against all forms of racism; protection of the natural resources of the countries; abolition of restrictions on trade, scientific and cultural exchange; and intensification of the campaign for the five power pact of peace.

TO ACCOMPLISH these objectives, the conference arranged for continuing contact between the peace forces of the hemisphere



URUGUAYAN PEACE SENTIMENT greeted the delegates from walls, pavement, houses, everywhere that signs could be posted or painted. Here on the wall of a public building is painted the demand: "Peace, yes! War, no!"

## How Moscow Will Celebrate This May Day

MOSCOW, USSR

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE BUOYANCY and optimism one notices here on the eve of May Day is due not only to the mellow spring that burst out after the long Russian winter. A cumulative development has been taking place in the Soviet Union which has created something new and of vast significance for the whole world.

At the very beginning of April

three events reflected this new quality. First, was the decree of the Soviet Government and Communist Party drastically cutting food prices—the fifth such reduction since the war. Second, was the reply of Premier Stalin to questions put by 50 American newspaper and radio editors. Third, was the Soviet note calling for negotiations of a German peace treaty.

Soviet people have become accustomed to these annual price cuts but now when you add them up you find that everybody can enjoy prosperity for greater than ever before. Now everybody wants

Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year

here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

STALIN REPLIES to the American editors were very brief. But no one here, not even the least

politically-minded missed their significance. If Stalin could say—no, a third world war is no closer today than two or three years ago, the Soviet people know why that is so. Two reasons are basic. First, the international peace movement is a factor of such extraordinary vitality that it has influenced the entire course of future history. And it

can achieve even more in the future—not only stave off the awful menace of war, but, as the people take the cause of peace into their own hands it can create an im-

pressive barrier to war in the foreseeable future. Second, is the new strength of the Soviet Union.

The calm confidence that every visitor to the Soviet Union notices is firmly rooted in economic and political achievements that have altered all world relationships. It's not only that the people gained such great self-confidence from their defeat of the German invaders who were backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost all of western Europe. Equally important is what has happened since the war.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE revealed amazing recuperative powers: they restored what was destroyed and struck out towards new immense goals of peaceful economic growth. They've done this in the face of the cold war waged against them from the moment the atomic bomb fell on Japan.

Last year industrial production in the USSR was double that of 1940. Let's take that fact in terms that Kolya and Irina Solovyov used to describe such economic progress. As factory workers both of

(Continued on Page 14)

## Mrs. Hallinan

(Continued from Page 3)  
thing is wrong, terribly wrong. Strikes are growing, questions are becoming more intense, more to the heart of the bipartisan stranglehold on our democratic system. Yes, I believe the people want a change. It is up to us, to the people who want peace and security to show them where and how that change can best take place."

\*  
SHE SPOKE of pride in joining with Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro woman vice-presidential candidate, in the Progressive Party campaign. "I am very proud to learn from Mrs. Bass, to have her great experience as a guide."

A woman, especially a Negro woman in the leadership of the fight for peace, is a challenge to the white supremacists that no amount of monopoly press blackouts, distortions and Wall Street wealth can hide from the mass of Americans. It is a wonderful thing to be a member of the Progressive Party which has named a Negro woman as its vice-presidential candidate. I am moved, I am enriched by the great understanding and the glorious fighting tradition of Mrs. Bass."

For Butch (Patrick Sarsfield), 17; for Kayo (Terrence Tyron), 15; for Tuffy (Michael deValera), 13; for Dynamite (Matthew Brennis), 9, and for Dangerous (Daniel Barry), 3—all named after great Irish patriots—and for children all over the world I call upon the women, the mothers of America to dedicate their lives to peace—the most thrilling, vital purpose in life."

Greetings from  
CULTURAL and COMMUNITY  
WORKERS  
of the Chelsea Area

## on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

### Chatting with a New Dodger . . .

JOE BLACK, one of the new Brooklyn Dodger pitchers, trotted in from a pre-game outfield work-out, wiped the sweat off his brow, looked around at the slowly filling Ebbets Field stands and talked about coming into the big leagues.

Little known as yet to National League fans, Black was signed from a Negro team in Baltimore last spring (the Yanks "can't find anyone good enough") and sent to Montreal, the Dodgers' top farm team. It was a big jump to Triple A ball, and Black compiled just a fair to middling record.

But he was coming along at seasons' end, and down in the Cuban Winter League he really blossomed out with Billy Herman's team. By the time he quit to rest up two months before his big trial, he was rated the top hurling prospect in years to come out of that tough testing ground. This spring on the way north he overpowered the Braves with six innings of scoreless relief pitching.

At this writing he had not yet broken into a National League game though he'd been in the bullpen heating up several times.

"Yes", Black smiled, "I've been in Ebbets Field before, but not in a big league uniform! It's quite different!" The new Dodger is 28, about 6-2, a lean waisted 190 pounds. He is a graduate of Morgan State in Baltimore, where he starred in three sports.

**SURE I'D LIKE to get into a**

game but the team is doing all right, isn't it? . . . What a team! I'm sure glad I don't have to pitch AGAINST this batting order. Imagine a team with a batter like Furillo batting eighth. I really felt sorry for those Boston pitchers, especially the young ones. With almost any team you hit some soft spots, can ease up. With this team you must go all out against every single hitter and never relax a second. . . . It's like pitching to all third place hitters and cleanup hitters."

As for his own development. . . "I feel I'm a much better pitcher than last year this time", he said, "I really started learning a lot about pitching in Montreal that I hadn't known before. I learned a lot more with Billy Herman in Cuba, and I'm still learning up here even without pitching. It's like anything else, the more you learn the more you find out there is to learn."

How does one learn about pitching in the big leagues without getting into any ball games?

"Well", he replied, "You learn a certain amount just by watching the games, the way the pitcher works, and you begin to get a book on the hitters and draw conclusions for yourself when you'll face them yourself. And I learn a lot just listening to some of the pitchers with big league experience. Preacher Roe talks about pitching, he's really willing to pass along all he knows and he knows plenty. Anytime I want to talk about pitching he's willing to talk. Branca the same way, and Carl Erskine. They're very helpful. . . ."

WHAT'S YOUR chief stock in trade, I asked.

"Fast ball, I guess", he said, "That and control. I've been working on improving my curves and change ups."

Are you as fast at 28 as say five years ago?

He shook his head affirmatively. "I lost a little speed after I hurt my shoulder playing football at Morgan State", he said, putting his fingers at the top of my right shoulder and pressing where the muscle is. "It pinched right there for a while and I was worried. Football and pitching are certainly not a very good mixture, but I wasn't thinking much of a big league career in college. . . Now I'm throwing as hard as ever. That's not my trouble. I just hope I don't get rusty sitting on the bench, but I won't kick."

Does he find he has to pitch regularly to be sharp?

"I think most pitchers are that way", he said. "I know I am. When I pitch after too long a rest I FEEL strong but I THROW weak." He laughed. "Listen, I'm not complaining. I don't know how I'll do as a relief pitcher. I don't know when I'll start, but as long as I stay up here I'm in the big leagues, and as long as the team is winning, great! That's the point, for the team to win. I'll do my best when my turn comes."

And it's a long season ahead.

"And like you say, it's a long season ahead. . . ."

### DRAFT NEW LAW BANNING STRIKES

BANGKOK (ALN).—A new law banning strikes is being drafted by the Thai Government. It provides that labor disputes are to be submitted to a joint labor-management committee. If labor is not satisfied with the committee decision, it may be appealed to the Interior Minister, who would have final say.

## Gus Hall Letter

(Continued from Page 3)  
the great green forest.

"LET US always continue the fight to free those in prison, but this again with a background and as a part of the struggle for world peace, for democratic rights, against the stronghold of the war economy, against high taxes and prices. So let me say 'Farewell for a while.' Take care of yourselves. We will meet again soon! With all this time on my hands I spend hours thinking of each of you. Of course always with great pride, so till we meet again a hearty hand shake to you all."

Comradely,  
Gus Hall

Greetings from the  
Editor of  
**NEW FOUNDATIONS**  
(students' magazine)

### May Day Greetings

to the

### DAILY WORKER

Valiant Fighter for Peace, Democracy  
and Socialism

from Students and Faculty of the

### JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 Avenue of the Americas, New York — WA 9-1600

### May Day Greetings

to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and JOHN GATES  
victims of the "Smith Act"

We pledge to intensify our fight for your freedom and "Freedom of the Press," which will advance the struggle for peace, full equality for the Negro people and higher standards for all the people.

### REPEAL THE SMITH ACT

A GROUP OF NEWSPAPER WORKERS

### THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND INWOOD FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

winners of the Benjamin J. Davis Trophy  
for achievement in the Worker Sub Drive,  
pledge to continue to build the only truly  
Free Press all year round.

### May Day Greetings

#### FOR A LAND OF DEMOCRACY IN A WORLD OF PEACE!

Greetings to the National Committee, C. P., U. S. A.  
and to

**GUS HALL**  
Our State Chairman

**AMNESTY**  
to all imprisoned and persecuted fighters for peace!

—STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
of Ohio, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, O.

### Greetings

A GROUP OF  
PRINTERS

### For Peace and Democracy

Carl Jefferson

### For Peace and Freedom Now!

A Worker  
A Student  
A Drafted U.S. Marine  
PACIFIC

Greetings to the Victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts

A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1199,  
DRUG STORE EMPLOYEES UNION

### Greetings to The Worker on May Day

—A Group of Social Service Workers.

### PORT OF NEW YORK SEAMEN AND LONGSHOREMEN

Greet Labor's Fighting Voice  
for Peace—Jobs—Democracy

ENDOWMENT FUND

WATERFRONT SECTION, C.P.

# May Day Parade Route and Assembly Points

ASSEMBLE: 1:30 P.M.—MARCH:  
2:30 P.M.—39th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Contingent of Veterans of  
World War II

Abraham Lincoln Brigade  
United May Day Committee  
Color Guard of International  
Fur and Leather Workers  
Union

Furriers Joint Council and Af-  
filiated Local Unions  
Furriers Joint Board and Affil-  
iated Local Unions

ASSEMBLE: 1:45 P.M.—MARCH:  
2:45 P.M.—39th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Members of:  
International Ladies Garment  
Workers Union  
Hat, Cap and Millinery Work-  
ers Union

ASSEMBLE: 2:00 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:00 P.M.—38th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

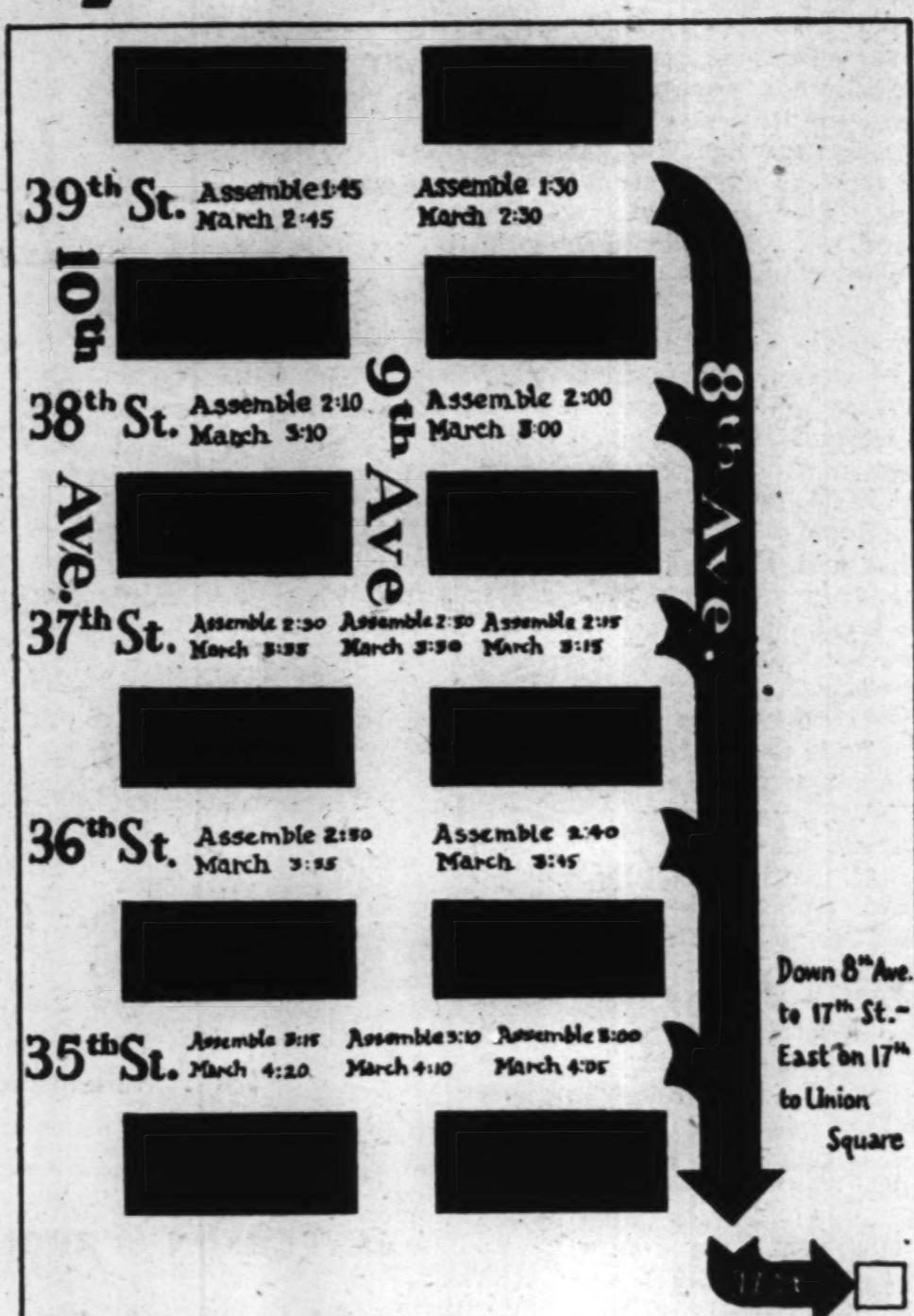
Members of:  
United Furniture Workers, Lo-  
cal 76, Local 76-B and Local  
140  
International Jewelry Workers  
Union, Local 1, AFL  
Joint Council 13, United Shoe  
Workers Union, CIO

ASSEMBLE: 2:10 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:10 P.M.—38th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Cultural and Professional Groups  
Peoples Artists  
Actors  
Variety Artists  
Radio Artists  
Musical Artists  
Chorus dancers and singers  
Members Local 802, AFM  
Peoples Drama  
New Playwrights  
Jefferson Theatre Workshop  
Writers Committee for May  
Day  
Artists Committee for May Day  
Art Students Committee for  
May Day  
Professional Committee for May  
Day—doctors, lawyers, archi-  
tects  
Jefferson School Students  
Teachers  
Masses and Mainstream

ASSEMBLE: 2:15 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:15 P.M.—37th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Gold Star Mothers  
Members of National Groups  
and Fraternal Organizations  
Veterans Contingent  
Jewish Youth and Students for  
Peace  
Float  
Band  
Bronx Jewish Organizations  
Band  
Brooklyn Jewish Organizations  
Band  
Manhattan Jewish Organizations  
Queens Jewish Organizations  
Jewish Music Alliance and  
Choruses  
Greek-Americans  
Finnish-Americans  
Band  
Italian-Americans  
Hungarian-Americans  
United Russian Organizations  
of Greater New York  
Band  
Ukrainian-Americans  
Carpatho-Russians  
Polish-Americans  
Czech and Slovak-Americans  
Band  
United Yugoslav Organizations  
Lithuanian Organizations  
Latvian Organizations  
Estonians  
German-Americans



THE ROUTE OF THURSDAY'S PARADE

ASSEMBLE: 2:30 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:30 P.M.—37th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

State Committee, Communist  
Daily Worker

ASSEMBLE: 2:30 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:35 P.M.—37th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United May Day Committee of  
New York County  
Peace Contingent

Harlem Organizations  
Civil Rights Congress Contingent  
German-American Organizations  
Tenants and Consumers Con-  
tingent

Nassau-Suffolk May Day Com-  
mittee

ASSEMBLE: 2:40 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:45 P.M.—36th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United May Day Committee of  
Kings County  
Contingent on Negro Rights  
Civil Rights Congress Contingent

Peace Contingent  
Tenants and Consumers Con-  
tingent

Contingent on Dock Discrimina-  
tion

Contingent on German Question  
Contingent on Police Brutality  
Contingent on Pete Cacchione

ASSEMBLE: 2:50 P.M.—MARCH:  
3:55 P.M.—36th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Westchester County United  
May Day Committee  
United May Day Committee of  
Bronx County

West Bronx  
East Bronx  
Civil Rights Congress Contingent

Committee to Aid the Smith Act  
Victims

Bronx Mothers for Peace  
Bronx Tenants and Consumers

ASSEMBLE: 3:00—MARCH: 4:05  
ASSEMBLE: 3:00 P.M.—MARCH:  
4:05 P.M.—35th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United May Day Committee of  
Queens County

North Shore Contingent  
Civil Rights Congress

Peace Contingent

South Shore Contingent  
Tenants and Consumers Con-  
tingent

ASSEMBLE: 3:10 P.M.—MARCH:  
4:10 P.M.—35th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

United Youth Committee for  
May Day

Labor Youth League

Manhattan

Bronx

Brooklyn

Queens

College Students

Teen-Age

ASSEMBLE: 3:15 P.M.—MARCH:  
4:20 P.M.—35th ST. BETWEEN  
8th AND 10th AVES.

Members of:

District Council No. 9, Brother-  
hood of Painters, Decorators,  
and Paperhangers, AFL

Miscellaneous Building Trades  
Organizations

Local 107, Paper Bag Makers,  
AFL

Maritime Workers

Transport Workers

Meatcutters and Packinghouse  
Workers Unions

Hotel and Restaurant Workers

Local Unions

Bakery and Confectionery Work-  
ers Local Unions

Amalgamated Clothing Workers  
Union

Pocketbook Workers

Distributive, Processing and  
Office Workers Union, Dis-  
trict 65

Auto Workers

Gas, Coke and Chemical Work-  
ers Union

United Electrical and Radio  
Workers Union

Newspaper Workers

Social Service Workers

Miscellaneous organizations af-  
filiated with CIO, AFL, and

Independent Unions

Veterans Contingent

## Dewey Aide Insults Delegation

(Continued from Page 1)  
gros in New York State, all un-  
punished, since 1949. She char-  
acterized this "a system of intimi-  
dation against the Negro people"  
and warned "you cannot hold your  
head up as a white man and do  
nothing about these things."

Brown admitted he had received  
a number of protesting communica-  
tions on the Blackwell case but  
said writers were influenced by  
"misrepresented facts."

He defended DA Fanelli, ac-  
cused "certain" organizations of  
painting incidents of violence  
against Negroes into a pattern.  
Brown weirdly reasoned that it  
would be "inflaming the fire of  
discrimination by appointing a  
special prosecutor on a racial  
basis." He denied that a Moreland  
Act investigation was needed. The  
act empowers the governor to es-  
tablish a commission to study  
charges of irregularity by officials  
of the state.

Arthur Schutze, American La-  
bor Party state secretary, chal-  
lenged Brown's position and  
charged heatedly, "Fanelli aban-  
doned his duty (in his handling of  
the Peekskill events in 1949) and  
gave active aid and encouragement  
to those who violate the law."

Schutze called attention to the  
fact that juries in civil suits  
brought by victims of police bru-  
tality have returned awards of  
more than \$500,000 during the  
past two years, illustrating the lax-  
ity of local law enforcement  
agencies.

Schutze also called attention  
to the fact that at least six of  
the 35 illegal acts of violence  
against Negroes occurred in Fan-  
elli's jurisdiction. He asked Brown  
to "use your legal knowledge to  
aid the Negro people rather than  
to find excuses for not acting."

Jane Gordon, representing the  
Emma Lazarus Federation of  
Jewish Women's Clubs, spoke elo-  
quently for having Gov. Dewey  
call on "all New Yorkers to reject  
racism of all kinds, including po-  
lice brutality." Bishop M. L. De-  
borah, a Negro woman minister  
of the Missionary Center church  
in Brooklyn, quoted a Biblical  
verse: "Be not deceived, God is  
not mocked. Whatsoever a man  
sows, that shall he also reap."

As the delegation met with  
Brown, a picket demonstration  
went on below in State Street,  
informing the persons in and about  
the Capitol, of the delegation's  
mission.

Other members of the delega-  
tion were Gladstone Smith, of the  
Fur Workers Joint Board; Russell  
Meek, Farm-City Co-Operative;  
Rubin Yokelson, Jewish People's  
Fraterna Order; Abe Weissbrud,  
secretary-Labor Advisory Com-  
mittee to the Civil Rights Com-  
munity; Joseph Dermer, Fur Work-  
ers Joint Council; Jeanette Dworkin,  
Albany American Labor Party;  
Hugh Riley, Fur Joint Council  
and Father Charles William Camp-  
bell, Church of Christ the King,  
Old Catholic, of Albany.

## MARCH FOR PEACE MAY 1st

(Continued from Page 1)

with growing unemployment, will  
march against the high prices and  
military budget that steals from  
the pockets of the people dollars  
formerly used for consumer pur-  
chases.

Bakers, jewelry, pocketbook and  
distributive workers will demon-  
strate against the Smith and Mc-  
Gran Acts which victimize the mil-  
itant trade unionists and Taft-Hart-  
ley, the strike-breaker law.

Parents will march for increased  
welfare, schools and hospitals. Con-  
sumers will demand lower prices,  
higher wages, more low-cost hous-  
ing and an end to the discrimina-  
tory practices of Metropolitan Life  
Insurance and the other giant realtors  
who would put the Negro and  
Puerto Rican people in the high-  
rent tenements and slums of New  
York.

Workers and peasants in the co-  
lonial and semi-colonial lands will  
see the hand of anti-imperialist  
unity extending across the oceans  
from the Eighth Ave. line of march.  
The Negro people will hear of how  
black and white marched together  
against the brutalities and indigni-  
ties of Genocide. They will re-  
member what was said that day  
at Union Square. They will know  
the meaning of the songs and slo-  
gans. They will know that the  
resistance to war and fascism in  
America has not ended. It has  
only begun.

## CITIZENS' DEFENSE MEET WILL RECONVENE MAY 8

"The Foley Square trial of the  
16 Communists is now in its fourth  
week. In those four weeks all pre-  
tenses and illusions of a 'fair trial'  
have been smashed," declared  
Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of  
the Citizens Emergency Defense  
Conference, in a letter released  
yesterday.

The letter called on more than  
450 delegates and observers to  
the previous defense conference  
to reconvene May 8 at 7:30 p.m.  
in the Crystal Room of the Hotel  
Brevoort.

"The rampant anti-labor press  
has howled for a Medina-like leg-  
al lynching of the defendants,"  
McAvoy noted. "The rigged jury  
system is grinding out a jury panel  
without a manual worker, without  
a Negro or Puerto Rican juror,  
and without a single bona fide  
trade unionist."

"The May 8 reconvening of our  
whole conference becomes a key

factor in the 'desperate fight' to  
make this second big trial at Fo-  
ley Square the turning point in  
halting Smith Act prosecutions."

Officers and delegates of the  
conference will present a program  
for community, union and shop  
action.

### CIO Phone Strikers Get 1½ Cent Hike

The 16-day strike against the  
Bell Telephone laboratories was  
ended yesterday, leaving only one  
major stoppage in the communica-  
tions industry still to be settled.

The CIO Communications  
Workers Union reached an agree-  
ment with the company provid-  
ing for wage increases averaging  
14½ cents an hour for 1,270  
"housekeeping" employees of lab-  
oratory installations in Murray  
Hill, Whippoorwill, Holmdel and  
Deal, N. J., and New York City.



**NEW JERSEY  
EDITION**

# The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVII, No. 17 April 27, 1952  
In 2 Sections, Section 1 \* 24 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Revolts Bare Shocking Prison Conditions

RAHWAY.

**PRISONER REVOLTS** at the State Prison Farm here and at the Trenton State Prison again focused nationwide attention on the barbaric conditions in the state's notorious penitentiary system.

In conferences which the prisoners successfully demanded be open to the press and in huge banners and slogans hung from prison walls the rebels told of these conditions:

Beatings and killings by guards, a corrupt parole system, inedible food, straw pallets for bedding and poor sanitation.

THE PRISONERS' charge of systematic guard brutality was confirmed from two sources.

First, the Rahway warden, William Lagay, announced that "the prisoners here have been promised that there will be no corporal punishment for their acts if they come out peacefully." (Our emphasis).

Second, a New York newspaper headlined revelations by parolees that beating were frequent. The men were hosed with icy water to revive them, and beaten further. Such treatment had several times led to the victim's death, the paper said.

THE WARDEN'S astounding admission that "corporal punishment"—floggings and beatings—were standard procedure drew no comment from Gov. Driscoll, although prison authorities were obviously liable to indictment under state laws.

A prisoner spokesman pointed out that the guards' brutality is especially directed at Negro prisoners, revealing that recently "one colored man was beaten from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet."

The Governor's declaration that he has "no sympathy" for those who are "a menace to society" left unanswered the question in the public mind. . . why the state officials have sympathy only for a penal system which has become notorious for corruption and brutality.

A barrage of criticism came

## NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL OPENS JOBS CAMPAIGN

THE N. J. NEGRO LABOR Council announced this week that its two-pronged campaign for jobs and apprenticeship training is now under way. Recently the Council sent a job committee to investigate the hiring policy of N. J. State Hospital Plan (Blue Cross). This 37-year-old organization had never hired a Negro worker, although thousands of Negroes are policyholders in N. J. Blue Cross. A breakthrough was made as a result of the demands of the Negro Labor Council and a Negro woman has been employed for the clerical staff of Blue Cross.

"This is only a beginning of our fight to increase the number of Negro clerical workers and typists at Blue Cross," stated Edward Tay-

from many quarters:

**ASSEMBLYMAN** Lewis Herrmann, a leader of the AFL Typographers, denounced the "nickel an hour prisoner labor" which is undercutting wages in the printing trades.

Newsman Drew Pearson answered the rebel prisoners' appeal to lead an investigation, only to be refused admission to the prison farm by officials.

Civil rights groups drew attention to the fact that in addition to hardened criminals, Jersey prisons are filled with innocent Negro victims of frameups. Nearly half of the prisoners are Negroes, although Negroes comprise only 8 percent of the state's population.

**WELFARE GROUPS** pointed out that only 47 cents a day—before graft—is appropriated for food for each prisoner, that the men are denied packages from families and must buy at the graft-ridden commissary, that prisoners are forced to buy their own sugar.

Widespread public sympathy was apparently developing for the main demands made by the insurgent prisoners. These were an impartial investigation of the prisoners, an end to beatings, decent conditions and food, and a fair parole system.

IT WAS NOTED that the prisoners released a guard hostage needing heart treatment, although the authorities have refused to release on bail their most celebrated prisoner—Collis English of the Trenton Six—despite repeated heart attacks.

The prisoners carefully rationed out food supplies, and devised ways of getting water from radiators, fire hoses and pipes the officials didn't know were there. They also constructed crystal sets from cane and tinfoil which picked up signals from a nearby radio transmitter.

By the time the prisoners hoisted a kite with the inscription "Victory or Death—the 231" they had already won their real victory, dramatically focusing attention on the prison system that state officials could no longer ignore.

lor, chairman of the N. J. Negro Labor Council. "We're going after 5000 jobs in N. J. for Negro men and women, and we're going to get them."

ANOTHER first was scored by the Council in its sponsorship of a training program in machine tools. The course is being given at the Essex County Vocational School, 209 Franklin Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. 7 to 10 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays. Although the course has started, the Council urges Negro youth to enroll this week.

People seeking information on the jobs and training programs may contact the Council at its new

(Continued on Back Page)

# 500 Shoppers Sign Women's Peace Plea

ASBURY PARK

**THEIR BRIGHT SASHES**, marked "Women for Peace" pinned with corsages of pretty flowers, their colorful placards announcing their purpose, 21 Ocean and Monmouth County women went on the streets of this city for signatures on petitions for a five-power peace pact.

In less than two hours they had

500 names.

Equally important, they had renewed their confidence in the American people. They had proven once again to the sceptics, some even in their own ranks, that most people are anxious to sign for peace—if only they are asked.

**IN FRONT** of the two busiest public markets in Asbury Park

hundreds stopped to put their names down on the N. J. Women's Council for Peace petition urging President Truman to start negotiations between the heads of the big powers. Even the workers in the Acme and A & P came out of the stores to sign.

"What are you selling?" queried two young women emerging from the largest department store in town. "Peace!" the Council members announced. "We'll buy that!" chorused the girls as they put their names down.

A woman hurried past. She couldn't sign now, her car was parked overtime. "What an alibi," grumbled the solicitor. But ten minutes later the same woman did come back—with three friends and a one dollar contribution.

**IN FRONT OF LERNER'S**, the wife of a soldier in Korea signed . . . then stayed on encouraging others who hesitated.

At the busiest street corner, Main St. and Cookman Ave., an active religious worker promised to enlist the support of the peace group in her church. A Negro unionist asked for petitions to take into his shop.

All canvassers reported the warmest response from the Negro people.

While collecting the 500 signatures the Women for Peace distributed 1,000 leaflets challenging the war drive and urging further peace action.

Asbury Park police claimed the women required permits, but made no move to interfere. Last year the same cops halted public distribution of leaflets dealing with the Trenton Six case.



Window signs are used to register complaints of 232 inmates of the New Jersey State Reformatory, Rahway, who barricaded themselves in a dormitory in protest against prison conditions.

## JERSEY PROGRESSIVES CHEER VIVIAN HALLINAN

TRENTON

**SOMETHING SPECIAL** in the way of political campaigns came to Jersey this week, when the Progressive Party held a state conference in the Hotel Hildebrandt, to open its 1952 campaign for Vincent Hallinan for President.

The candidate wasn't there. Hallinan, a fighting labor attorney, is continuing an old American labor tradition. Like Gene Debs, he's running for President from jail.

He's just started a 6-month sentence for 'contempt', incurred during his spirited courtroom defense of labor leader Harry Bridges.

So instead of coming to Jersey, he sent his slim, beautiful wife. And Vivian Hallinan is 'something special'. This young woman, the mother of six boys, who found time to write the newly published book, "My Wild Irish Rogues", has now taken over her husband's national election tour on a platform of "peace, full employment and total equality".

"I am able to here today," she told the cheering group, "because it is the decision of my sons that I fill the void caused by Vin's jailing."

**AFFIRMING** her husband's 'contempt' charge, she said proudly, "He is in contempt of all the assorted cold war makers and hot war makers, he's in contempt of the Chamber of Commerce, the NAM. It's practically treason today to oppose the war drive, the denial of civil liberties, segregation . . . We are no minority when it comes to what we want, and we will have it. We will impose peace!"

John Abt, national Progressive Party counsel, said our so-called "security" foreign policy is leading instead to war. The Korean irrigation systems. This would expand "the most hated war," he said, is bringing us only "enmity more markets."

and the hatred of half the world, no allies and no friends."

After a luncheon session, the group divided into panel sessions. The discussion on Negro rights was led by Miss Thelma Dale of Philadelphia. Noted economist Victor Perlo led the panel on "effects of the war economy". A talk on ways to work for peace was led by Morton Blom of Newark, recently named national P.P. organizational secretary.

**THEY VOTED** into their platform a five-point peacetime economic program, which Perlo labelled "the New Deal brought up-to-date." To provide jobs and to offset a threatened depression due to stockpiled goods the people cannot buy back, the Progressive Party urges this plan:

—Start consumer trade with China, Russia and eastern Europe, a vast market that could supply America with 3,000,000 new jobs;

—End the wage freeze, the Taft-Hartley and Smith Acts.

Raise the minimum wage to \$1.50 an hour. Cut the work week to 35 hours. This would give an immediate spur to buying power, increase our domestic market.

—Build a strong federal FEPC, guaranteeing fair employment in all industries. This alone would raise the income level, adding 20,000,000 Negro and Mexican Americans to the market for consumer goods.

—Create a real social security program, including cradle-to-grave coverage, maternity benefits, \$50 unemployment compensation and real old-age protection.

—Rebuild our forests, fields and cities. Replace slum housing with lowcost projects, build dams and irrigation systems. This would expand "the most hated war," he said, is bringing us only "enmity more markets."

The United May Day Committee of Newark has announced the program for a rally to be held in observation of the annual labor holiday. The affair will take place Friday, May 2, 8 p.m., at the Ukrainian Hall, 57 Beacon St., Newark. Ben Carethers, veteran of struggles in the Pittsburgh steel plants and who is a defendant in the Smith Act case soon to be tried in that city, will speak. Herbert Aptheker, author of the "Documentary History of the Negro People."

A novel half-hour variety show has been planned for the rally. A Negro and white quintet from New York City will perform folk dances and music from America and other countries.

## Morris U. Schappes At New Brunswick

Morris U. Schappes, lecturer and author, has been invited to speak at the New Brunswick Jewish Community Center on Wednesday, May 7 8 p.m. His topic will be "Shall We Make Peace with Germany?" The meeting is sponsored by the JPFO Lodge 137.

Dr. Schappes, a noted authority on Jewish affairs, recently published his latest book, "A Documentary History of the Jewish People in the U. S."

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

## Impact of Montevideo Peace Conference Has Been Felt Throughout the Hemisphere

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U.S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

\*

AND AS THE U.S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

"The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U.S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U.S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U.S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

\*

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Everybody knew, as Torres told the "Report Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

\*

THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won, because as Mrs. Russak then wrote:

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans really understand the meaning of the term, "broadening" the peace movement. "To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled.

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

\*

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, the delegate who represented Freedom Associates and the newspaper Freedom, was much impressed by the heroism of the Latin American workers and peasants under conditions of continuous terror. "And the main thing they wanted to know from us was what the American working people are doing for peace," she said.

But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguirre Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

She thought the people of the United States could learn a great deal from the fearless way in which the Latin American workers fought the reactionary programs of their own governments. "There are children mine workers in Brazil—twelve to fourteen year-olds—who are victims of silicosis. The Brazilian delegates condemned the Vargas government for allowing the American trusts to exploit Brazilian children in this way."

\*

THIS understanding among the delegates of the connection between American imperialism and reactionary policies of the Latin American countries was reflected in the accomplishments of the conference. Miss Hansberry thought these accomplishments were:



THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION being interviewed in Montevideo by Elmer Bendiner, correspondent of the National Guardian, second from right. They are, from left to right, Angel Torres, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz, Miss Lorraine Hansberry and Mrs. Mary Russak.

1. Impetus to the movement throughout the hemisphere for the signature campaign for a five power pact of peace.
2. Identification of Wall Street and Washington as responsible for world tension and aggressive imperialist policies throughout the hemisphere.

3. New support of the growing movement for liberation of all countries of the hemisphere from "Yanqui" imperialism.

For instance, the main resolution of the conference combined the popular demands for immediate and progressive disarmament settlement of the Korean conflict; condemnation of all of forts to instigate and organize war; condemnation of all war propaganda; broad struggles against efforts to deny civil rights and against all forms of racism; protection of the natural resources of the countries; abolition of restrictions on trade, scientific and cultural exchange; and intensification of the campaign for the five power pact of peace.

\*

TO ACCOMPLISH these objectives, the conference arranged for continuing contact between the peace forces of the hemisphere

URUGUAYAN PEACE SENTIMENT greeted the delegates from walls, pavement, houses, everywhere that signs could be posted or painted. Here on the wall of a public building is painted the demand: "Peace, yes! War, no!"

## How Moscow Will Celebrate This May Day

MOSCOW, USSR. By JOSEPH CLARK

THE BUOYANCY and optimism one notices here on the eve of May Day is due not only to the mellow spring that burst out after the long Russian winter. A cumulative development has been taking place in the Soviet Union which has created something new and of vast significance for the whole world.

At the very beginning of April three events reflected this new quality. First, was the decree of the Soviet Government and Communist Party drastically cutting food prices—the fifth such reduction since the war. Second, was the reply of Premier Stalin to questions put by 50 American newspaper and radio editors. Third, was the Soviet note calling for negotiations of a German peace treaty.

Soviet people have become accustomed to these annual price cuts but now when you add them up you find that everybody can enjoy prosperity for greater than before. Now everybody wants

Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

STALIN REPLIES to the American editors were very brief. But no one here, not even the least politically-minded missed their significance. If Stalin could say—no, a third world war is no closer today than two or three years ago, the Soviet people know why that is so. Two reasons are basic. First, the international peace movement is a factor of such extraordinary vitality that it has influenced the entire course of future history. And it can achieve even more in the future—not only stave off the awful

televisions set and you are more menaces of war, but as the people and more of the T-shaped antiaircraft fortifications on Moscow rooftops, choose your

pregnable barrier to war in the foreseeable future. Second, is the new strength of the Soviet Union. The calm confidence that every visitor to the Soviet Union notices is firmly rooted in economic and political achievements that have altered all world relationships. It's not only that the people gained such great self-confidence from their defeat of the German invaders who were backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost all of western Europe. Equally important is what has happened since the war.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE revealed amazing recuperative powers; they restored what was destroyed and struck out towards new immense goals of peaceful economic growth. They've done this in the face of the cold war waged against them from the moment the atomic bomb fell on Japan.

Last year industrial production in the USSR was double that of 1940. Let's take that fact in terms that Kolya and Irina Solovyov use to describe such a communist program of reconstruction: "We've built our own hands it can create an im-

through committees of correspondence; an Inter-Continental conference in defense of American culture in Santiago, Chile, next October; and other Intercontinental conference, to be announced later, on the problems of labor, women and youth.

Throughout Latin America the impact of the conference is already being felt in the new vigor with which the movements for peace and national liberation are continuing their struggle. Recent events in Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia and a number of other countries show that an upsurge of national liberation struggles has begun in Latin America. As yet, the leadership of these struggles remains in the hands of the national bourgeoisie and bourgeois intellectuals; but the growing advance of the working class is reflected in the slogans and demands for complete liberation from "Yanqui" imperialism and its war policies. The Latin Americans believe that with more help from their brothers and sisters in the United States, they could be victorious.

### STRIKE AGAINST BRITISH TAXES

NICOSIA (ALN).—A strike by Cyprus taxi and bus drivers paralyzed the island's entire transportation system. The strike was called in protest against the new taxes imposed on Cyprus by the British Governor.



## Mrs. Hallinan

(Continued from Page 3)  
thing is wrong, terribly wrong. Strikes are growing, questions are becoming more intense, more to the heart of the bipartisan stranglehold on our democratic system. Yes, I believe the people want a change. It is up to us, to the people who want peace and security to show them where and how that change can best take place."

SHE SPOKE of pride in joining with Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro woman vice-presidential candidate, in the Progressive Party campaign. "I am very proud to learn from Mrs. Bass, to have her great experience as a guide."

"A woman, especially a Negro woman in the leadership of the fight for peace, is a challenge to the white supremacists that no amount of monopoly press blackouts, distortions and Wall Street wealth can hide from the mass of Americans. It is a wonderful thing to be a member of the Progressive Party which has named a Negro woman as its vice-presidential candidate. I am moved, I am enriched by the great understanding and the glorious fighting tradition of Mrs. Bass."

For Butch (Patrick Sarsfield), 17; for Kayo (Terrence Tyron), 15; for Tuffy (Michael deValera), 13; for Dynamite (Matthew Brennis), 9, and for Dangerous (Daniel Barry), 3—all named after great Irish patriots—"and for children all over the world I call upon the women, the mothers of America to dedicate their lives to peace—the most thrilling, vital purpose in life."

Greetings from  
CULTURAL and COMMUNITY  
WORKERS  
of the Chelsea Area

## on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

### Chatting with a New Dodger . . .

JOE BLACK, one of the new Brooklyn Dodger pitchers, trotted in from a pre-game outfield workout, wiped the sweat off his brow, looked around at the slowly filling Ebbets Field stands and talked about coming into the big leagues.

Little known as yet to National League fans, Black was signed from a Negro team in Baltimore last spring (the Yanks "can't find anyone good enough") and sent to Montreal, the Dodgers' top farm team. It was a big jump to Triple A ball, and Black compiled just a fair to middling record.

But he was coming along at seasons' end, and down in the Cuban Winter League he really blossomed out with Billy Herman's team. By the time he quit to rest up two months before his big trial, he was rated the top hurling prospect in years to come out of that tough testing ground. This spring on the way north he overpowered the Braves with six innings of scoreless relief pitching. At this writing he had not yet broken into a National League game though he'd been in the bullpen heating up several times.

"Yes," Black smiled, "I've been in Ebbets Field before, but not in a big league uniform. It's quite different!" The new Dodger is 28, about 6-2, a lean waisted 190 pounds. He is a graduate of Morgan State in Baltimore, where he starred in three sports.

"SURE I'D LIKE to get into a

game but the team is doing all right, isn't it? . . . What a team! I'm sure glad I don't have to pitch AGAINST this batting order. Imagine a team with a hitter like Furillo batting eighth. I really felt sorry for those Boston pitchers, especially the young ones. With almost any team you hit some soft spots, can ease up. With this team you must go all out against every single hitter and never relax a second. . . . It's like pitching to all third place hitters and cleanup hitters."

As for his own development . . . "I feel I'm a much better pitcher than last year this time", he said, "I really started learning a lot about pitching in Montreal that I hadn't known before. I learned a lot more with Billy Herman in Cuba, and I'm still learning up here even without pitching. It's like anything else, the more you learn the more you find out there is to learn."

How does one learn about pitching in the big leagues without getting into any ball games?

"Well", he replied, "You learn a certain amount just by watching the games, the way the pitcher works, and you begin to get a 'book' on the hitters and draw conclusions for yourself when you'll face them yourself. And I learn a lot just listening to some of the pitchers with big league experience. Preacher Roe talks about pitching, he's really willing to pass along all he knows and he knows plenty. Anytime I want to talk about pitching he's willing to talk. Branca the same way, and Carl Erskine. They're very helpful. . . ."

WHAT'S YOUR chief stock in trade, I asked.

"Fast ball, I guess", he said, "That and control. I've been working on improving my curves and change ups."

Are you as fast at 28 as say five years ago?

He shook his head affirmatively. "I lost a little speed after I hurt my shoulder playing football at Morgan State", he said, putting his fingers at the top of my right shoulder and pressing where the muscle is. "It pinched right there for a while and I was worried. Football and pitching are certainly not a very good mixture, but I wasn't thinking much of a big league career in college. . . . Now I'm throwing as hard as ever. That's not my trouble. I just hope I don't get rusty sitting on the bench, but I won't kick."

Does he find he has to pitch regularly to be sharp?

"I think most pitchers are that way", he said, "I know I am. When I pitch after too long a rest I FEEL strong but I THROW weak." He laughed: "Listen, I'm not complaining. I don't know how I'll do as a relief pitcher, I don't know when I'll start, but as long as I stay up here I'm in the big leagues, and as long as the team is winning, great! That's the point, for the team to win. I'll do my best when my turn comes."

And it's a long season ahead.

"And like you say, it's a long season ahead. . . ."

### DRAFT NEW LAW BANNING STRIKES

BANGKOK (ALN).—A new law banning strikes is being drafted by the Thai Government. It provides that labor disputes are to be submitted to a joint labor-management committee. If labor is not satisfied with the committee decision, it may be appealed to the Interior Minister, who would have final say.

## Gus Hall Letter

(Continued from Page 3)  
the great green forest.

"LET US always continue the fight to free those in prison, but this again with a background and as a part of the struggle for world peace, for democratic rights, against the stronghold of the war economy, against high taxes and prices. So let me say Farewell for a while. Take care of yourselves. We will meet again soon! With all this time on my hands I spend hours thinking of each of you. Of course always with great pride, so till we meet again a hearty hand shake to you all."

Comradely,  
Gus Hall

Greetings from the  
Editor of  
NEW FOUNDATIONS  
(students' magazine)

### May Day Greetings

to the

### DAILY WORKER

Valiant Fighter for Peace, Democracy

and Socialism

from Students and Faculty of the

### JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 Avenue of the Americas, New York — WA 9-1600

### May Day Greetings

to BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and JOHN GATES  
victims of the "Smith Act"

We pledge to intensify our fight for your freedom and "Freedom of the Press," which will advance the struggle for peace, full equality for the Negro people and higher standards for all the people.

### REPEAL THE SMITH ACT

A GROUP OF NEWSPAPER WORKERS

### THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND INWOOD FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

winners of the Benjamin J. Davis Trophy  
for achievement in the Worker Sub Drive,  
pledge to continue to build the only truly  
Free Press all year round.

### May Day Greetings

FOR A LAND OF DEMOCRACY IN A WORLD OF PEACE!

Greetings to the National Committee, C. P., U. S. A.  
and to

**GUS HALL**  
Our State Chairman

**AMNESTY**

to all imprisoned and persecuted fighters for peace!

—STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
of Ohio, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, O.

A GROUP OF  
PRINTERS

### For Peace and Democracy

Carl Jefferson

### For Peace and Freedom Now!

A Worker  
A Student  
Drafted U.S. Marine  
GUNNER

Greetings to the Victims of the Smith and  
McCarran Acts

A GROUP OF MEMBERS OF LOCAL 1199,  
DRUG STORE EMPLOYEES UNION

### Greetings to The Worker on May Day

—A Group of Social Service Workers.

PORT OF NEW YORK SEAMEN AND LONGSHOREMEN

Greet Labor's Fighting Voice  
for Peace—Jobs—Democracy

18TH STREET

WATERFRONT SECTION, N.C.P.

## New Jersey SHOP TALK

### Gangsterism on the Jersey Docks; Union-Busting Fails in Whippansy

HEADLINES screamed across North Jersey's press last week about the latest waterfront "business" deal. John Kenny, Mayor of Jersey City and Anthony Strolla, gangster, met to "settle" the recent Jersey City pier strike. Another reported item: Jersey City Hall anxiously awaits return of gangster Alfred Ackalitis from jail. Ackalitis, a "strong man," is expected to return "peace and quiet" to the Jersey City docks.

Rank and file longshoremen face a continuation of insecurity, accidents and death from these pleasant prospects. They are demanding, instead, a program that will put an end to the murderous speed-up. Wildly swinging pulleys, cables and hooks, speeding hi-lows and overloaded slingloads are taking their toll in accidents and injuries to the workers. Many accidents go unreported, for fear of blacklisting.

Hudson County's Rank and File ILA paper calls for united action around a safety program for the docks. Open connivance of the Mayor and the gangsters for the patronage plums of dock jobs will not save a single docker's life, it points out. The Rank and File paper proposes that gangs refuse to work where unsafe conditions exist, that delegates be informed of these conditions, and that all dockers attend their local meetings and urge discussions on a safety program.

**THE UNION-BUSTING** bosses of the Whippansy Paperboard Mill are using every tactic in the book to break the militant nine-month old strike of Local 297, United Paper Workers, CIO. This week alone witnessed three in succession. First they tried to send 150 "repair" men through the picket line. They were met by 300 strikers, equipped with morale build-

ers—baseball bats, billiard cues and sections of lumber. The mill was not "repaired" that day.

Next Superior Court Judge Stein set May 5 for a jury trial of eight strike leaders and two CIO locals on charges of criminal contempt of a court order banning violence and mass picketing at Whippansy. The men pleaded not guilty.

When these didn't break the strike a "back to work" committee has mailed bulletins to most of the 1,000 strikers. The union through president Martin Scalley, challenged the company to submit its position to an impartial arbitrator.

The workers at the mill are seeking a 16-cent pay rise and hospitalization benefits. The company has offered 4 cents plus 3-cent insurance.

WESTINGHOUSE workers are back in the Trenton plant, after eight weeks of strike and lockout. They're negotiating the issues of speedup and the rehiring of fired workers. Company forced to fork over back pay, plus holiday pay for Washington's birthday, which came during the lockout. . . . Across town, at Trenton's GE plant, company pulled a fast one. They called the workers together last week and announced—at 3:30 that from that afternoon on, they were shutting down for a week and a half. Too many washing machines, stockpiled in warehouses. . . .

#### PATTERSON SPEAKS

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON, world-renowned champion of Negro rights, will address a meeting Friday evening, May 2, at the Quartet Association hall, 338 No. Montgomery St., in Trenton. This rally is sponsored jointly by the Mutual Defense Committee, the Committee to Free Clarence Hill and the Civil Rights Congress to fight the notorious police brutality in the state capital.

The same evening the Civil Rights Congress is sponsoring a rally in Paterson. Other mass meetings defending civil rights are scheduled for the weekend in other Jersey cities.

The Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights has called a May Day rally on that theme for Sunday night, May 4, at Carpenters Hall in Lakewood. Speakers include Abner Green, of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Mrs. Esther Jackson and Elwood Dean.

### Court Refuses To Rehear Plea Of 11's Lawyers

#### WASHINGTON.

The Supreme Court rejected a motion to reconsider its March 10 decision upholding the contempt of court sentences for five defense lawyers in the Smith Act frameup trial of the 11 Communist leaders. The court also refused to stay its mandate informing the lower court of its decision.

In another action, the court refused for the third time to review a contempt of court decision against Vincent W. Hallinan, Progressive Party designate for the Presidential nomination. Hallinan who was sentenced to a six-month frameup term in jail for defending Harry Bridges in the latter's "perjury" trial, began serving his sentence last week.

The five defense lawyers were sentenced to jail terms in a punitive action by Federal Judge Harold Medina after the conclusion of the first Smith Act trial at Foley Square. The jail terms are:

Six months for Harry Sacher of New York and Richard Gladstein of San Francisco; four months for George W. Crockett, Jr., of Detroit and Abraham J. Isserman of Newark, N. J.; 30 days for Louis F. McCabe of Philadelphia.

### Rhode Island Group Urges East-West Trade

#### PROVIDENCE, R.I.

The recent offers by the Soviet Union, the East Europe democracies and People's China to spend billions on American goods can bring jobs to Rhode Island textile workers, it is emphasized in a petition sent by the Rhode Island Peace Associates to the President and Congress.

The petition follows:

"The well being of the people of Rhode Island depends primarily upon the jobs of the textile workers. Many textile workers have been unemployed for months, while many others work only part-time."

"Our mills are not receiving orders. The situation would be greatly improved immediately if we establish open trade relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and the New China."

"At the recent World Trade Conference in Moscow the foreign countries said that they are ready and willing to place orders totaling 19 billion dollars with the U.S., Great Britain, France, Italy, etc. New China is now placing large orders with the textile industry of England. Lancashire workers are benefiting. Why shouldn't we?"

"We, therefore, call upon our government to remove all obstacles to trade relations so that we, too, in Rhode Island may take advantage of these tremendous markets and new opportunities for employment here."

Copies of the petition are being sent to Dennis J. Roberts, Governor of Rhode Island; Frank J. Bent, president of the Rhode Island State Industrial Union Council (CIO); Arthur Devine, president of the Rhode Island branch of the AFL; the local textile unions, the Rhode Island Textile Manufacturing Association and various organizations interested in peace and jobs for Rhode Island.

#### CARPENTERS WIN BOOST

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—Immediate increases of 9 cents an hour for 7,500 AFL carpenters in eastern Washington and northern Idaho have been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board construction industry stabilization commission.

U. S. monopoly capital had bared its teeth once again. And a group of wild men, led by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, began foraging across the country for the fagots with which to build the bonfires of racist hate and war hysteria.

# Witchhunt --Product of War-Makers

#### By CARL HIRSCH

THE ATTEMPT of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to smash the Ford local was no hit-and-run affair. It was the opening of a long-planned anti-labor offensive. And the Committee's impending visit to Chicago will be a crucial second battle that will undoubtedly foreshadow similar assaults in every major industrial center in the United States.

Thus, the Committee is continuing a course charted at its formation, 14 years ago.

WHAT WERE—and are—it's objective? Let no one be deluded that this committee is really concerned only with Communists.

The mission of this group is to destroy the last remnants of the New Deal—which is the name not so much of an area of U. S. history, but rather of a political coalition and the program on which it was united.

Keystone of that coalition was labor and the Negro people. This was the organized base of the political grouping which not only elected Franklin D. Roosevelt to office but formulated and carried through a program of broad social reforms and advances.

FOLLOWING World War II, this coalition was subjected to the vicious hammering of Big Business. Wall Street was determined to restore its untrammeled right to super-profits, to end social welfare legislation, to destroy the organization and the gains achieved by labor under the New Deal, and to bring about World War III. The House Committee on Un-American Activities became an important instrumentality in serving these objectives.

DURING its first seven years of existence, the Committee carried on guerrilla warfare against the progressive coalition which was the dominant political force in the country.

But it was then an outlaw group held in check by the administration, limited to small periodic allotments of funds, and compelled to fight for its very life in every session of Congress.

Roosevelt called the Committee "unfair and un-American." Its chairman, Martin Dies, threw in the sponge in 1944 and did not even seek reelection. Three Committee members were crushingly defeated at the polls.

BUT SUDDENLY, on Jan. 3, 1945, with the end of World War II in sight, something happened. A bill was passed in Congress converting the Un-American Activities Committee into a permanent congressional body.

Probably that event, more than any other, signalled the opening of the postwar drive to destroy the Bill of Rights, to impose a stifling thought-control on the American people, to mute and paralyze the progressive and peace forces in this country.

From that moment began the witchhunts, the frameups, the new genocidal assaults against the Negro people, the loyalty oaths, the branding of everything decent in American life as "un-American."

U. S. monopoly capital had bared its teeth once again. And a group of wild men, led by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, began foraging across the country for the fagots with which to build the bonfires of racist hate and war hysteria.

The Committee unearthed fas-

#### CHICAGO.

cists, Klansmen, hoodlums and the worst anti-Soviet fanatics and paraded them as "experts."

Rankin fed the pro-war ex-diplomat William C. Bullitt such fantastic loaded questions as this: "Is it true that they eat human bodies there in Russia?" Came the sober reply from Bullitt: "I did see a picture of skeleton of a child eaten by its parents."

Rankin went on. "Is it true, Mr. Bullitt that Communists went into the Southern states and picked up n—— and sent him to Moscow? Are you aware they teach n—— to blow up bridges? What percentage of the aliens in the Communist Party are Jews?"

ASKED WHY the Committee never investigates terroristic racist groups, the current chairman, Rep. John S. Wood, of Georgia, responded, "The threats and intimidation of the Ku Klux Klan are just an old American custom—just like illegal whiskey making."

The ranking Republican member, Rep. Harold H. Velde of Illinois smeared Mrs. Roosevelt for "promoting unmorality and indecency."

During the height of the Washington graft scandals, he issued the pronouncement that the Communists were responsible for all of it!

IN OPPOSING a bill to provide libraries in culturally backward areas of the country, Velde stated: "The basis of all communism and socialistic influence is education of the people."

And the committee is still guided by the opinions of its original chairman, Martin Dies of Texas, who once declared back in the depression days: "If democratic government assumes the responsibility for abolishing poverty and unemployment, it is simply preparing the way for dictatorship."

The Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, James Colescott stated that the Committee's program "so closely parallels the program of the Klan that there is no distinguishable difference between them."

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that under the impetus of the war drive, this committee has for the first time in its history achieved a high official status in the government.

It has assumed leadership of the so-called war "security" program. It has built itself a huge network of spies and stoolpigeons. It has vast blacklist files for the use of employers, the FBI and other government agencies. It puts out smear literature by the ton.

Under the pretense of being an "impartial" government agency, it has carried on a vile inquisition against the American people. And under the guise of "investigating," it has disrupted, and smeared,

#### BEAT CHISELERS

SAN DIEGO (FP).—It took a one-day strike by AFL shipyard workers here to break a deadlock that arose after the major yards chiseled on an agreement tostitute a health and welfare plan.

## Negro Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

headquarters at 3 Belmont Ave., Newark, Room 103.

The N. J. Negro Labor Council expects a record turnout for its annual spring benefit dance Saturday, May 3 at King Hiram's Hall, Broad St. and 3rd Ave., Newark. Brady Hodges and his band will furnish the music. NLC announces that table reservations can be obtained by phoning Martha Kennerly, Ma 2-0960; Beatrice Wheeler, Bi 8-5980; Lorraine Hayes, Bi 2-4930 or their office, Mi 3-9793.

## FIGHT MOUNTS AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS PERSECUTION

MORE THAN 100 persons paid tribute to former Jerseyans, Mrs. Frieda Norman and Mrs. Sophie Stein, and to Mrs. Esther Jackson at a reception last Sunday night at 516 Clinton Ave. sponsored by the Essex Chapter of Civil Rights

Congress and chaired Mary Taylor, Exec. Secy. All three women, victims of Smith Act persecution together with their husbands and families, brought a spirit of confidence and resistance to the meeting.

They spoke with great pride of the roles played by their husbands in the people's struggles, they described the understanding and the active participation of their children, and all took special note of the heroism of the Negro women in the fight against the genocidal attacks.

The same night in Newark a successful musical was held sponsored by the Essex Committee to Save the Rosenbergs. In North Bergen, also Sunday night, Mrs. Peggy Dennis, another Smith Act victim, spoke in a well-filled private home.

ESSEX COUNTY  
**MAY DAY RALLY**  
Dr. Herbert Aptheker  
Noted historian in  
First Hand Report of the  
Baltimore and Pittsburgh Trials  
Sponsored by  
THE UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE  
FRIDAY NIGHT, May 2  
57 Beacon Street, Newark

# May Day, 1952 --- Labor's Stake in Steel Crisis

**PENNA.  
EDITION**

## The Worker

Entered as a second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVII, No. 17 26 April 27, 1952  
In 2 Sections, Section I 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Peace Action

### DISCRIMINATION RIFE IN PHILA. SCHOOL SYSTEM

PHILADELPHIA. — A starting point for an estimate of jobs for Negroes in Philadelphia might well be the employment of Negro men and women by the Philadelphia Board of Education.

A fact sheet issued by the Educational Equality League of Philadelphia offers a shocking picture.

The Board of Education, the Department and the superintendents have adopted no definite policy of "integration and democratization" as a whole, in spite of impressive printed material to this effect.

NEGRO TEACHERS are assigned only to predominantly Negro schools; 140 elementary schools have no Negro teachers. There is complete segregation in ten Negro schools—schools where teachers and pupils are all Negro, with a few having white principals. On the other hand, in some schools where there is more than

75 percent Negro enrollment, the faculty is mostly white.

Few Negroes are in administrative positions. There is no Negro department head, principal, or assistant principal in any senior high school. No Negro secretaries or engineers are employed. The administration building of the Board of Education houses hundreds of employees; only a handful of these are Negroes.

A city administration which has censured the Florida murders of Mr. and Mrs. Moore would do well to examine this situation within its own bailiwick, fostering jimmie crow and discrimination in Philadelphia.

Phony zoning restrictions make possible segregated schools. In other areas, white pupils are permitted bus transportation out of the school zone where Negro children attend.

A YEAR AGO a report of the (Continued on Back Page)

### Mothers Ask More Milk \$\$

PHILADELPHIA — Mothers here have started a fight for milk for their children. The fight got under way when 50 mothers, representing eight schools in South Philadelphia, got together last week to demand an increase in the federal milk subsidy.

When mothers got notices from the grade schools about the higher price for milk for their children, they decided to fight back.

They decided not only to press for continued federal appropriations for the milk program, but the called for larger sums.

Congressman William Barrett, Democrat, representing the First Congressional District (South Phila.) told a delegation of mothers that he would do everything possible to get a larger appropriation. However, he said that the movement would have to be spread because it affects the whole country.

It was decided to set up a continuation committee to carry on this fight. Home and school associations represented were: Key, Furness, Vare, Taggart, Read, Fell and Thomas, Jr., High. The local B'nai Brith chapter, Southeast Civic Association and the Southwark Community Council also sent delegates.

Mothers throughout South Philadelphia, which has a huge working class population, are wondering why billions for war are appropriated in Congress with ease, while they must plead for pennies for milk for their children.

non-union workers.

IT IS IN THE light of the above that the 40th convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, AFL, recently held here, must be viewed. Here was an opportunity to call upon the militancy of the hosiery workers to save their union—no less involved. Here was also an opportunity to rouse the entire labor movement of the nation, as well as the 1,000,000 organized workers of Pennsylvania in the struggle to save the hosiery union from being put out of existence. What proposals came from such leaders as Alex McKeown, national president, Bill Leader, president of Branch 1 (Phila.), Harold Guldin, president of Branch 10 (Reading area), to use such opportunities to save the union? How do they propose to organize the kingpin of the hosiery industry, the Berkshire Knitting Mills, which is three miles from Reading? Every hosiery worker knows that without bringing "Berky" into the union, speedup and wage cuts will not only continue, but they will get much worse.

Constantly rising prices and unbearable taxes leave the average working-class family in a position where the main problem is having enough money for food and a roof over their heads. There is also the serious problem of half the hosiery industry being organized with cutthroat competition between the union and non-union mills. This situation has led to vicious speedup in the industry, recurrent wage cuts, and mass unemployment for union and

non-union workers.

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It must be said that the leaders of the hosiery union did not develop a program that will meet the needs of the hosiery workers. It must also be said that continued red-baiting, on the part of the leadership, will not solve the problems of the hosiery workers.



full backing of all organized labor!

THE STEEL workers are still fighting alone. "As usual," Foster wrote, "most of the top leaders of the unions, saturated with warmongery and imperialism, have stood aside from the fight of the steel workers, as though it were no concern of their unions. This is outright betrayal of the working class."

AN IMMEDIATE counter-offensive is imperative by all the unions against higher wages and the right against higher wages and the right to strike for them.

The issue is clear. It speaks out in every pay check, and in every workers' food bill.

The fight should be taken up in every union and local and brought to the people through resolutions, ads, leaflets and every possible means.

The steelworkers union shop and wage demands must be granted now, without delay, and without any price increase for the steel profiteers. This is what every trade union local in the nation must say.

### ELECTIONS!

Pennsylvania workers and their allies among the Negro people, professionals and small business people, have to launch a counter-offensive against the "ja" election between two tweedle-dee-tweedle-dum "anti-socialist" war programs that both major parties are backing.

There can be various degrees of united action or parallel campaigns by all labor and independent groups on legislative and congressional levels. Such coalitions can defeat the most reactionary and anti-labor McCarthyite candidates, such as Judge Harry Montgomery, who presided at the Steve Nelson frameup trial, and who is seeking a state Supreme Court seat on the Democratic Party ticket, or U. S. Sen. Edward Martin, Republican candidate for reelection.

Such independent groupings can likewise play a powerful role in electing Negro candidates to office, a major issue in Pennsylvania.

On the presidential level, Pennsylvanians have one way to vote against the two-party war and crisis system, and for a peaceful economy. The Progressive Party

(Continued on Back Page)

### War Economy Hits Hosiery Workers

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### A Program for Hosiery Workers!

- Organize the non-union mills! Concentrate full strength of union to organize Berkshire Knitting Mills!

- Call on all AFL, CIO and independent unions to give full support to organizing drive of hosiery union!

- New machinery not to be installed in mills without consulting workers!

- Jobs for Negro workers in the hosiery industry!
- Fight against speedup!
- Wage increases to make up for recent wage cuts!

- 30 hour week with 10 reduction in pay!
- Call on U. S. State Department to allow full trade with the Soviet Union, Peoples Democracies, China, etc.

- Peace-Five Power Peace Pact between the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, France and China.

Abner Berry to Speak in Phila. May 18



ABNER W. BERRY

ABNER BERRY (above) Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, will be the keynote speaker at a conference on "The Role of a Working Class Newspaper in the Struggle Against White Supremacy." A major topic of the conference will be how to campaign for jobs for Negroes in all industries. Sessions will be held at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad, May 18. The conference is sponsored by the Freedom of the Press Association of Eastern Pennsylvania.

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

**Impact of Montevideo Peace Conference  
Has Been Felt Throughout the Hemisphere**

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U. S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

\*

AND AS the U. S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

"The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U. S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U. S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U. S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

\*

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Everybody knew, as Torres told the "Report Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

\*

THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won. Because, as Mrs. Russak described, the peace forces there were based on factory workers and communities.

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans really understand the meaning of the term, "broadening" the peace movement. "To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled."

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

\*

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, the delegate who represented Freedom Associates and the newspaper Freedom, was much impressed by the heroism of the Latin American workers and peasants under conditions of continual terror. "And the main thing they wanted to know from us was what the American working people are doing for peace," she said.

"But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguiar Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

She thought the people of the United States could learn a great deal from the fearless way in which the Latin American workers fought the reactionary programs of their own governments. "There are children mine workers in Brazil—twelve to fourteen year-olds—who are victims of silicosis. The Brazilian delegates condemned the Vargas government for allowing the American trusts to exploit Brazilian children in this way."

\*

THIS understanding among the delegates of the connection between American imperialism and reactionary policies of the Latin American countries was reflected in the accomplishments of the conference. Miss Hansberry thought these accomplishments were:



THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION being interviewed in Montevideo by Elmer Bendiner, correspondent of the National Guardian, second from right. They are, from left to right, Angel Torres, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz, Miss Lorraine Hansberry and Mrs. Mary Russak.

1. Impetus to the movement throughout the hemisphere for the signature campaign for a five power pact of peace.

2. Identification of Wall Street and Washington as responsible for world tension and aggressive imperialist policies throughout the hemisphere.

3. New support of the growing movement for liberation of all countries of the hemisphere from "Yanqui" imperialism.

For instance, the main resolution of the conference combined the popular demands for immediate and progressive disarmament settlement of the Korean conflict; condemnation of all forts to instigate and organize war; condemnation of all war propaganda; broad struggles against efforts to deny civil rights and against all forms of racism; protection of the natural resources of the countries; abolition of restrictions on trade, scientific and cultural exchange; and intensification of the campaign for the five power pact of peace.

\*

TO ACCOMPLISH these objectives, the conference arranged for continuing contact between the peace forces of the hemisphere



URUGUAYAN PEACE SENTIMENT greeted the delegates from walls, pavement, houses, everywhere that signs could be posted or painted. Here on the wall of a public building is painted the demand: "Peace, yes! War, no!"

## How Moscow Will Celebrate This May Day

MOSCOW, USSR

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE BUOYANCY and optimism one notices here on the eve of May Day is due not only to the mellow spring that burst out after the long Russian winter. A cumulative development has been taking place in the Soviet Union which has created something new and of vast significance for the whole world.

At the very beginning of April three events reflected this new quality. First, was the decree of the Soviet Government and Communist Party drastically cutting food prices—the fifth such reduction since the war. Second, was the reply of Premier Stalin to questions put by 50 American newspaper and radio editors. Third, was the Soviet note calling for negotiations of a German peace treaty.

Soviet people have become accustomed to these annual price cuts but now when you add them up you find that everybody can enjoy prosperity for greater than ever before. Now everybody wants a television set and you see more and more of the T shape antenna on Moscow roof-tops.

Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

\*

STALIN REPLIES to the American editors were very brief. But no one here, not even the least politically-minded missed their significance. If Stalin could say—no, a third world war is no closer today than two or three years ago, the Soviet people know why that is so. Two reasons are basic. First, the international peace movement is a factor of such extraordinary vitality that it has influenced the entire course of future history. And it can achieve even more in the future—not only stave off the awful menace of war, but as the people take the cause of peace into their own hands, it can create an im-

pregnable barrier to war in the foreseeable future. Second, is the new strength of the Soviet Union.

The calm confidence that every visitor to the Soviet Union notices is firmly rooted in economic and political achievements that have altered all world relationships. It's not only that the people gained such great self-confidence from their defeat of the German invaders who were backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost all of western Europe. Equally important is what has happened since the war.

\*

THE SOVIET PEOPLE revealed amazing recuperative powers; they restored what was destroyed and struck out towards new immense goals of peaceful economic growth. They've done this in the face of the cold war waged against them from the moment the atomic bomb fell on Japan.

Last year industrial production in the USSR was double that of 1940. Let's take that fact in terms that Kolya and Irina Solovyov use to describe such economic progress. As factory workers both of

(Continued on Page 9)

## Churchmen, Negroes, Pacifists, Professors Join in Setting Up Peace Institute

THERE WERE different approaches toward the common object of winning peace in 1952—churchmen, university heads, Negro newspaper columnists, pacifist leaders, neighborhood peace group workers, former Democratic Party leaders, veterans all contributed their ideas and experiences—but when the New York Peace Institute concluded its deliberations last Saturday the main fact was agreement on the need for stepping up and organizing the fight for peace.

Emerging from the all day session at the Hotel Ansonia was the setting up of a permanent center for the Empire State. Its main program for the immediate future included making available to all New York peace groups a steady flow of factual material (a start was made right at the Institution with the handling of a fact filled brochure proving the existence of Jim Crow in the armed forces.)

WITH the announcement that the New York City "Dear Congressman" petition campaign for a Big Five pact of peace had gone over the 75,000 mark, there was agreement on the feasibility of 100,000 more such expressions between now and Mothers Day, utilizing special Mothers Day cards.

This, combined with the "Dear Congressman" results to date and the Christmas Card campaign, would move New York close to the half million mark in expressions for negotiating all differences without war.

Key emphasis was placed by all on actually winning the peace in Korea within the next few weeks or months. Other immediate objectives were the mobilizing of the potential wide support for a four power conference on a united, peaceful Germany and support for the Tunisian people in their struggle against imperialism.

THE PANEL on the colonial peoples' fight for freedom and the danger of the spread of war heard a stirring contribution sent by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, entitled "The Heart of the Matter," which posed these questions: "Do the leaders of the economic life and political life of America really believe in the unity of the human race? And do they intend to use our enormous productive genius to do away with the colonial system, set the people of Asia and Africa politically and economically free, and deliver them from the racial discrimination and humiliation which our European allies have thrust upon them for hundreds of years?"

They heard Mr. J. A. Rodgers of the Pittsburgh Courier, author of "Nature Knows No Color Line" and other books, point out the historical fact that even during slavery, Frederick Douglass was

able to go to Europe and "plead his cause," while today the passport system is used to deprive people of their right to tell the truth. "War breeds a loss of liberty to all the people," he said. \*

MISS JESSE WALLACE HUGHES of the War Resisters League said: "I am here because this is a peace institute and I am a pacifist. If I weren't one, Mrs. DuBois' speech here today would have made me one." Speaking of the revolutionary upsurge in the world, she said succinctly: "Our government is meeting it with guns, the Russians are helping the people get land." She spoke of having seen the old China, and said the people's upsurge was "not the result of a plot, but the inevitable result of change." She quoted from Supreme Court Justice Douglas' book to show that the billions we are spending are going to the landlords, not the peasants, said we should correct this, and "All this should be done in peaceful cooperation with the Russians."

OTHER significant contributions advancing the meaning of the Institute were made by Charles E. Allen, Jr., of The Nation, Hugh Deane of the Daily Compass, Rev. Edward D. McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx. Thomas Richardson of the American Peace Crusade, Marcel Scherer of the Greater New York Councils for Peace, who chaired the "workshop session" which summed up, and Nathan Padgug, former Democratic Attorney General of New York, who stressed opposition to the Truman war budget and the re-arming of the Nazis, pleading for backing of all who joined on those points even where there was disagreement on other things.

There were contributions from other notables, from neighborhood members of Women for Peace stressing the fight to eliminate the war propagandizing from the New York schools, from Veterans for Peace, and a detailed description of peace work in Schenectady. More on this in the Daily Worker.



Lacrosse, Wis., was inundated (top) as the rampaging Mississippi River reached its crest, breaking through the dikes in many parts of the city. Below, the overflowing Missouri River rolled over dikes at Hamburg, Iowa, engulfing the business district. More than 100,000 persons have been made homeless in the floods.

## State Dept. Rejects Soviet Bid, Presses for New Nazi Army

THE STATE DEPARTMENT was busy this week pressing for completion by the end of May of a deal with the West German government for 12 German divisions. This haste was clearly motivated by the fear of the State Department, the White House and the Pentagon that the German people's hostility to a new Hitler army would make the latter an impossibility if Washington fails to act quickly.

The speeded-up timetable for the 12 Nazi divisions, intended for integration in a Pentagon-directed, "West European" Army aimed at the Soviet Union, was also the Truman Government's belligerent answer to the two recent Soviet notes urging a peaceful solution to the German question—a solution involving the creation of a united, democratic, peaceful Germany en-

titled to its own, defensive forces, and bound by treaty not to wage war against any of the nations allied against Hitler in World War II.

To this Soviet proposal, which has struck a responsive chord among millions of peace-loving Europeans, Secretary of State Acheson replied this week with the feeble comment that it is a "golden apple of discord" intended to "divide the West."

Yet it was evident that it is the capitalist spokesmen of the "West" who have themselves created and maintained the divisive factor of a new Nazi army, and that it is this which has created fear and discord in both Germany and the rest of Western Europe.

In no way would Acheson logically explain why it is safe for Ger-

many and the world to have a divided Germany, with Hitlerites running new West German armed forces, while it is allegedly dangerous to accept the Soviet concept of a united, neutral Germany.

### Textile Town Unemployment Up 132% in Year

UTICA, N.Y. (FP)—State industrial commissioner Edward Corsi said unemployment in this textile town has risen from 2,500 a year ago to 5,800, an increase of 132%.

Addressing a meeting called by the Utica Chamber of Commerce, Corsi said of the 10,000 textile workers employed locally at the end of the war, only 4,400 still had jobs in the mills. Many of these were working only parttime, he added.

Most of the city's textile industry has moved south, where labor is predominantly unorganized and much cheaper.

By WILLIAM PARRY

BELLINGHAM, Wash.

"I GUESS we all found we didn't sleep nights when they took our boys."

In these few words did Mrs. Ruby Davis explain why she two other Bellingham mothers of boys in the armed forces filed Init. 183, a measure calling for peaceful coexistence of nations and negotiations among the leading powers for peace.

For Mrs. Davis has a son, Army Cpl. Dick Davis, in Korea.

Mrs. Patricia Cary has a son, Marine Cpl. George Cary, in Korea.

And Mrs. Mona Thomas has a son, Pfc. Conner Thomas, in Alaska.

They want their boys, and all boys, home again where they should be.

THE PROBLEMS confronting these mothers as a result of their courageous contribution to peace are new and difficult ones.

When they decided to give the people a chance to vote on peace, they knew little of the technical details of the initiative process. They had to start from the beginning, finding the answers to questions.

How do you file an initiative? How do you get word of it to the people? How do you get signatures? How do you avoid the hundred and one legal errors which might invalidate your measure?

Some of the questions have been answered. Mrs. Cary said the office of Secretary of State Earl Coe was very hopeful and courteous.

"We followed every rule and regulation they gave us—not knowing anything about this," Mrs. Cary explained.

THE INITIATIVE is filed now. Attorney General Smith Troy has issued an official ballot title. The first 3500 initiative petitions have been printed, a number have been distributed, and the first filled petitions are beginning to trickle back to the Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham.

The new problems confront

them. How do you break through the "silent treatment" being given this peace measure by the big daily newspapers? How do you raise the funds to defeat this conspiracy of silence?

"By the time we get through this campaign we'll be experts," Mrs. Thomas said with a smile.

The mothers have the advantage of deep roots in the community. Hundreds and hundreds of people know them well.

Mrs. Cary, for example, has long been active in church and women's groups. Mrs. Thomas belongs to the Parent-Teachers Assn. Mrs. Davis is a lifetime member of the state Grange.

IT WAS as lecturer (program director) for the Delta Grange here in the 1930's that Mrs. Davis campaigned for the Bone Power Bill, the measure that led to establishment of public utility districts.

"I stumped Lynden," Mrs. Davis recalled. "The public power forces carried the state."

Mrs. Davis, who has three other children, has lived 48 years in Whatcom county. Five years of study and settlement work in Chicago, where she knew Jane Adams, "brought me close to people," she said.

Mrs. Thomas has lived in Blaine and Bellingham all her life, the latter city for 23 years. Conner, 22, is her only child, but she has brought up a niece and nephew since they were infants. They are 9 and 11 today.

MRS. CARY'S son George was 20 April 2. Wounded in January and awarded the Purple Heart, he is now back in the front lines as a wireman for a motor company. Mrs. Cary has another son, Bob, by 3.

The three women met as members of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers women's auxiliary, of which Mrs. Davis is the newly-elected president. Love for their children and all children, the courage to defend them, the prizing of human life as a precious thing—these were the bonds that drew them together.

### May Day Greetings FOR A LAND OF DEMOCRACY IN A WORLD OF PEACE!

Greetings to the National Committee, C. P. U. S. A.

and to

**GUS HALL**  
Our State Chairman

**AMNESTY**  
to all imprisoned and persecuted fighters for peace!

—STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
of Ohio, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, O.

# Murder Frameup Of Negro Fails

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—The all-white jury of ten women and two men in the trial of a young Negro, Lawrence Robinson, for attempted murder of Miss Janet Mackrell, a white school teacher, acquitted the defendant on all three counts of the indictment after having been out a little over three hours.

This city missed a shameful "legal lynching" in the case, especially as the charge of attempted rape was originally included.

What saved Robinson more even than the complete collapse of the prosecution's case despite Miss Mackrell's continued insistence on her "positive identification" was the mass turnout of Negroes who jammed the courtroom for the three days of the trial. They had been aroused by what showed every indication of being an attempt by the local police department to secure the conviction of a Negro as a cover up for the repeated failures of the department to solve a whole series of murders and criminal assaults upon women here.

**DURING THE TRIAL** it developed that the indictment of Robinson resulted from a charge sworn to by Superintendent of Detectives Adam Geisler and which Miss Mackrell herself had refused to sign. Prosecution witness Wm. Patrick, on whose uncorroborated

accusation Robinson had been arrested as a suspect, turned out to be a criminal, with a record so bad that Assistant District Attorney Samuel Strauss, the prosecutor, apologized for having put him on the witness stand.

"You can throw his testimony out of the window," Strauss advised the jury. Judge Samuel A. Weiss characterized Patrick's testimony as "from a corrupt source."

**JUDGE WEISS** told the jury that but for Miss Mackrell's "positive" identification, he would have thrown out the case. Her "identification" was based on her insistence that Robinson was her assailant in spite of the fact that he is dark-skinned, not "light skinned," as she constantly repeated.

It was evident that he could not possibly have been the man. This conclusion was clinched when the defense produced records and placed his employer on the stand.

Robinson was working as a pin-boy in a downtown bowling alley from about 5:30 p.m. to nearly midnight. The shooting occurred miles away from the bowling alley at about 8 p.m.

## BETHLEHEM STEELWORKERS URGE FULL WSB WAGE HIKE

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 20.—Bethlehem. When Truman ordered seizure, most Bethlehem steelworkers greeted his words of support for the WSB plan with no price increase for the companies.

But after a one-day lockout by the Bethlehem Steel Co. and after more than a week of plant seizure, with still the same contract and no wage gain, and with the profits and management of the plant not touched in any way, many steelworkers are seeing this was still another delay.

Most Bethlehem steelworkers realize that the delays have cost them many of the gains they could have won if their leaders had put into effect their "no contract-no work" policy on Jan. 1. They are ready to accept the WSB plan now, but are in no mood to have it further compromised.

The biggest gripe against the WSB plan is its failure to grant time-and-a-half for Saturday and double time for Sunday work. The fact that the WSB proposed no premium pay for Saturday, and only time-and-a-quarter for Sunday work to start in 1953, is seen as one of the bitter pills of delay.

### Progressives in New Headquarters

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive Party of Western Pennsylvania met last Sunday in its new headquarters at 2103 Centre Ave.

The party occupies the basement, which was formerly rented by a social club and is well equipped for meetings. It is air-conditioned. It is in the Hill District, next to the sub-postoffice. Route 82 and 85 streetcars stop in front of the building and bus stops are close by.

At the Sunday meeting Alex Wright, W. Pa. Regional Director, reported on the recent meetings of the organization's National Committee and State Committee. County Chairman Vladimir Slomberg outlined plans for local activities.

Wright may be reached at the headquarters between 10 A.M. and 8 P.M., Phone Grant 1-7309.

## Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Address all mail to Box 5544, Kingsessing Station Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania



PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Editor:

A group of young people who are for peace were in Fairmount Park, at 33d and Dauphin St., Sunday, April 20.

They sent up a lot of balloons with "YOUTH NEEDS PEACE" written on them.

Some had bicycles decorated with peace signs.

Thirteen youth collected over 200 signatures in an hour for their "friendship book."

There was a very good response from people. They were very anxious to sign for peace. Many young men signed in the hope that they would not have to go to war.

Many people said they would sign anything that was for peace.

BARBARA.

## Wool Strikers Stop Wage Cut

PITTSBURGH.—A 34 day strike of 350 employees of the two Northside plants of the P. McGraw Wool Co. ended with the firm's agreement to extend the contract to June 1 while negotiations continue on demands of Locals 34 and 774 of the CIO Textile Workers for a one-year renewal.

The company insisted on a 13 1/2-cent hourly wage cut and elimination of a cost-of-living escalator clause. Ironically, the application of the clause has automatically lopped a cent an hour off wages because the US Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a 1.2 percent drop in living costs as of the end of February.

This index has been shown by the United Electrical Workers (independent) to underestimate seriously the actual cost of living, so its application swindles workers out of pay due them.

The June 1 extension date is 15 days after the American Woolen Co. and the CIO Textile Workers will meet in a final effort to agree on contract terms. The company usually sets the pattern in contract wage negotiations.

## J & L President 'Deplores' Pittsburgh Steel Seizure Action

PITTSBURGH.—The City Council resolution thanking President Truman for seizure of the steel industry has been condemned by C. L. Austen, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

In a letter to Council President Thomas J. Gallagher, Austen "deplores the implications of the resolution of the Council." The seizure "shocked" Austen and he urges the Council to "re-examine" its position. That procedure, he is confident, would produce a change in point of view.

Copies of the Council resolution had been sent to President Truman, President Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers, and the presidents of the six major basic steel producers which were represented at the Wage Stabilization Board's hearings.

AN EDITORIAL in the Pittsburgh Press declared the Council resolution was "a purely political gesture," due to the fact that the nine Council members—all Democrats—are "elected officials in a city which is the headquarters of the United Steelworkers CIO."

The fact is, that the major steel plants—with the exception of the local plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and that of the Crucible Steel Co.—are outside of the city. The smaller local industries for this program.

## PENNSYLVANIA

# W. Penna. Labor News

### 2,100 Brewers Tie Up W. Pa. Beer Industry

PITTSBURGH.—Approximately 2,100 brewery workers in Western Pennsylvania struck last Monday for a 13-cent-an-hour pay hike. The companies had offered a 2 1/2-cent-an-hour raise.

Other demands include limitation of production on the bottling machines to 90 a minute. The employers rate capacity of the machines at 300 bottles a minute.

About 900 of the worker walked out April 18 tying up the Iron

City and Eberhart & Ober plants of the Pittsburgh Brewing Co. and the Southside and Carnegie plants of the Duquesne Brewing Co. The Sharpsburg and Jeanette plants of the Fort Pitt Brewing Co., plants of the Homestead Brewing Co., Tube City Brewing Co. in McKeesport, Latrobe Brewing Co., Straub Brewing, St. Marys and Jones Brewing Co. at Smithton, were closed down last Monday.

The three CIO locals involved Brewers Local 22, Brewery Drivers Local 67 and Bottlers Local 144—include in their membership virtually everybody connected with the production and distribution of beer by these firms, except the bosses.

### Police Break Up Electric Picketing

Pittsburgh police broke up mass picketing at the Nuttal Gear Works of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. twice in one week with the arrest of five pickets in one attack and two more, the following day. All were fined \$10 for disorderly conduct by Police Magistrate John J. Fiorucci.

The Hearst-owned Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph featured a picture showing a Westinghouse engineer "hitting" the picket line, with an "assist" from the police.

The strike started April 16 when the 475 production workers represented by Local 601, United Electrical Workers (independent), voted 9 to 1 for a walkout. Some 140 clerical workers represented by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions were idled by the stoppage.

Resentment against speedup and wage-cutting methods had boiled over earlier into sporadic walkouts, which the company

with tens of thousands of families dependent upon their continued operation faced disaster with the coming of a steel strike.

### School System

(Continued from Page 1)

Middle States Association of Schools and Colleges recommended a change in the program of zoning in the light of "intercultural advantages to be derived from planned mixing of pupils, and describing segregation as 'dangerous and obnoxious.' But the Board of Education and the City of Philadelphia have done nothing on this report since it was issued.

The Preserve Our Schools Committee has called on the Philadelphia Board of Education to direct school personnel to work for a policy of integrated schools; to publicly condemn segregation and discriminatory practices; and to put the schools "in the forefront in fostering democracy and fellowship between Negro and white."

The people of Philadelphia must join in this program. The demand for the employment of Negro teachers and for jobs on all levels of educational system would be a strong step in the right direction for this program.

countered by the "disciplinary" suspension of the shifts involved. By classifying certain time values "temporary" instead of "recorded" as provided in the contract, the corporation could utilize its right to change these values to its benefit.

In addition, the attempt to enforce a new "occupational type seniority plan" has met with determined resistance by the workers who see in it restriction of their opportunities both for continued employment and advancement within the plant. Workers in the huge Westinghouse plant in nearby East Pittsburgh have voted overwhelming to strike against the plan.

### AFL Warehousemen Strike

Five large furniture stores here have been struck by 300 warehousemen of AFL Local 636 of the AFL Teamsters. The workers voted unanimously for the walkout. Some 400 store employees, members of other unions, refused to cross the picket lines.

Involved are three Pittsburgh stores of Spear's; three May-Stern's Pittsburgh stores plus one each in New Kensington, Butler, Greensburg and Charleroi; Ohringer's stores in Braddock, McKeesport and Greensburg; Hahn's three in Pittsburgh, one in Bradenton and Carnegie; and Ruben's in Monaca and McKeesport.

The union had asked for a 33-cent hourly raise but cut this later to 22 1/2 cents. Wages have not been raised since the Wage Stabilization Board was constituted, according to business agent Elmer A. Cole of the Local. Hours were reduced last year from 44 to 40 per week, with no cut in the take-home pay. The union also wants changes in arbitration procedure in disputes and in a management clause.

The companies had made a "final" offer of a 12 1/2-cent hourly increase, retroactive to March 15, when the present contract expired; an additional 2 1/2 cents next January, with a wage-reopening clause effective in March. They wanted a two-year contract while the union insist on a one-year agreement.

Business agent Cole pointed out that under the company proposal some of the employees would get only half of the increases. The company's reply was that there were only a few such workers and that they were mostly women assigned to clerical or office work.

Cole also charged that a management "rights" clause, drawn up by Attorney Nicholas Unkovich for the firms, gave them "unlimited powers."

The union contracts with these five companies usually sets the pattern for those of 18 others with a total of some 400 employees.

### Measuring Profits

PITTSBURGH.—An unsigned letter to the Post-Gazette recently pointed out that "Profits of corporations are computed before income taxes, and not after as indicated on your editorial page."

"When quoting hourly wages of steelworkers I have yet to see a reference made to wages after income taxes."

### Labor's Stake

(Continued from Page 1) candidates for President and Vice-President are on the ballot in Pennsylvania.

Their campaign for the rights of labor and the Negro people, and for a peaceful solution of international issues offers a powerful, independent political answer in 1952 to the two-party gang-up that is aiming to undermine the powerful trade union movement in Pennsylvania and throughout the country.

# SPEEDUP FIGHTER OUSTED!

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—Alex Simeon, building chairman of the Ford Rouge Axle plant and Bernie Bellinson, union committeeman in Motor Building, were removed last week by Walter Reuther's administrators who seized the Ford local offices some weeks ago. No reason was given for the removal of these workers' leaders elected by the membership. Both have been doing a job fighting speedup.

Only a few days earlier Simeon had issued a leaflet in the Axle building exposing the grave health hazards the workers face because of Ford company gross neglect.

In the case of the removal of Ed Lock, president of the Plastic, and Paul Boatman, president of Motor, some weeks ago the Reuther gang told the press they were removed because the House Un-American Committee had named them as "Communists." No such pretense is now made for removals.

On the Heat Treat jobs, Simeon only recently had placed the demand for a cutback in production standards with the company. Also in Dept. 8913 he pointed out

that defective holes and transporters were discharging carbon monoxide, damaging the health of the workers.

He demanded stools for the older workers to sit on when working or wherever workers could do the work sitting down. He told Labor Relations that the floor in the building were permanently covered with a layer of oil and dirt, extremely dangerous for workers to walk around or work on. All these

conditions in the building needed immediate attention. Simeon was pressing for action and Reuther's administrators acted to remove him!

The rank and file workers on the day Simeon's removal was announced in the Detroit Times (Hearst), poured from the plant over to the local hall and registered their opposition to this latest dictatorial action that so obviously plays right in with the Ford Motor

Company's demands. Only a couple of Reuther's flunkies were around.

At the Mound Rd. plant to which a lot of work from Axle building has been moved, speedup that was kept curbed on jobs in Axle where Simeon was chairman, is leaping upward.

For example when the Gleason Gear Cutter job was at Rouge Axle the production was 900 for an 8 hour shift. Now at the Mound Rd. plant it's 1,400.

**United May Day Committee  
Presents a  
May Day Cultural Festival  
for Peace and Civil Rights  
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1952 — 2 P. M.  
MADISON BALLROOM, Woodward & Forest  
Hear: CARL MARZANI  
Producer of Labor Movie "DEADLINE FOR ACTION"  
Rm. 303, 1442 Griswold, WO 1-6278 — Tickets \$1.00 tax incl.**

## BULLETINS

### DESOTO STOPPAGE RIPS SPEEDUP

DETROIT.—Two operators in the machine motor division of the Chrysler Warren-DeSoto plant received three-day discipline penalty layoffs for refusing to meet a speedup demand of the company. One hundred of their fellow workers walked out in sympathy. The company promptly locked out 2,200 other workers in the Warren plant and two hours later 800 in the Wyoming plant.

### WAGE CUTS IN REO TRUCK

LANSING—Reo workers here got a wage cut equal in some cases to \$15 a week when the company retimed jobs. The workers work on piecework. Meanwhile the Reuther leadership are building a new union hall, with no news of any fight against this wage cut.

## URGES MASS MARCH OF JOBLESS ON LANSING

FLINT.—A mass march of unemployed and their families on Lansing to insist on increased and extended unemployment compensation was proposed last week by Daniel Haralson, chairman of the Unemployment Committee in Chevrolet Local 659.

Haralson described the run-around handed unemployed committee delegates by both Democrats and Republicans in Lansing on April 1. The delegation saw Reps. Doyal, Jeffrice, Wilk, Nill, Lruze, De Boom, Leakman and Gov. Williams.

"Because the legislators haven't been impressed with the serious unemployment situation and because they don't represent the people's interests, they have done nothing," Haralson explained.

Haralson said women, children, families should head for Lansing and present "the issue so forcibly that every politician in Lansing will have no alternative but to give us increased and extended unemployment compensation."

### Ousted Negro Leaders Insist On Hearing

DEARBORN.—Two Negro leaders of Ford Local 600, Dave Moore, vice president of Axle, and Nelson Davis, vice president of Production Foundry, have demanded that the International Executive Board of the UAW conduct a hearing on their arbitrary removal.

Reuther, who seeks to portray himself as a "fighter" for Negro rights, has also caused to be fired William Johnson, administrative secretary to Ford Local 600 President Carl Stellato. A white overseer has been placed over William Hood, president of the National Negro Council and Recording Secretary of the Local.

Moore and Davis, in a letter to Emil Mazey, International secretary-treasurer, stated that they regarded their removal as a violation of the last UAW convention and the union's constitution. They asked for a hearing and a bill of particulars.

**Vol. XVII, No. 17  
In 2 Sections, Section 1**

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April 27, 1952  
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

## Ford Motor & Engine Workers Demand Democratic Elections, Pressure to Stop Co. Speedup

DEARBORN.—Motor Building and Dearborn Engine plant workers of Ford Rouge are preparing to make the Motor and Engine union membership meeting, Saturday, April 26, 1 p.m., Chadsey High School, a meeting where speedup, wage increases, local union autonomy and returning their officers and union committeemen to their posts, will be the order of business.

A leaflet issued this week by the Progressive and Unity caucuses said that they don't want anymore to see their union newspaper "Ford

Facts" with not one word against the company but all the space used to attack President Carl Stellato and other officers.

For almost six weeks no union meeting has been called of the Motor Building and Dearborn

### MOBILIZE!

DEARBORN.—Five shop leaders called on Ford Rouge workers to join a mass delegation, after an appointment, to visit the UAW International offices and let Walter Reuther know the Ford workers want his Administrators removed and an election held in May.

The five are, Ed Lock, removed president of Plastic plant; Dave Moore, removed vice-president of Axle plant; Nelson Davis, removed vice-president of Production Foundry; John Gallo, removed secretary of Motor and Engine plant and Paul Boatman, removed president of Motor and Engine.

The statement is carried in a four-page tabloid issue by the five shop leaders whom Reuther removed from their duly elected posts.

The five declared: "Ford workers are anxious for the duly-elected officers to call a mass membership meeting and Ford workers will participate by the thousands.

"Ford workers will support their officers in calling a General Council meeting to set a date for an election to be run by a Local 600 Election Committee."

That, "Ford workers are angered by the action which keeps their top officers out of the plant to negotiate their grievances and are prepared to escort their duly elected representatives into the plant."

"Ford workers are ready to join in mass delegation to the Administration right in Ford Local 600 headquarters to demand reinstatement of those officers removed and setting of a May 15 election deadline."

Engine plant workers by the Reuther-appointed administrators. The April 26 meeting was won by the workers' insistent demand. The administrators have not won a single thing from the company in the six weeks they have been in the setup.

In a fight-back program, the leaflet calls for:

- Demand Reuther fight the Ford Motor Co., not Ford Local
- Regular meetings to be held chaired by elected officers, not Conway who has never worked in a factory. (Conway is one of Reuther's administrators).

- Elections to be held May 15 with democratically-elected election committees and not Reuther-appointed election committee.

- Support Crankshaft Motor line workers and radiator workers against new company time study. Hold meetings of Motor line workers to put pressure on the company to get rheostat taken out of Sunt. office and locked to stop lines five minutes before the bell.

- Follow through on demands presented by unit officers and bargaining committee, for wage increases for Engine workers.

## Editor Wm. Allan Appeals to Readers

DEAR READERS:

As editor of the Michigan Edition of The Worker I am appealing to the many readers of our paper to join in the national campaign to raise \$100,000 for The Worker and Daily Worker.

The fund drive has now been on for several weeks and the monopoly-financed press in our town and state are fully aware of it, but this year are remaining silent. Last fund drive Drew Pearson, the hack whose predictions never come true, laid an egg that never hatched, when he predicted that the Daily Worker and the Worker were going to fold up, that they were broke and bankrupt.

The readers took care of Pearson and saw to it that The Worker emergency drive last December for \$25,000 went way over the top.

Efforts to silence the workers' movement in this critical year of 1952 are constant by the warmongers and their agents in national, state and city governments.

Nationally some editors and reporters of the worker press are in prison, on trial or are indicted under the fascist-like Smith and McCarran Acts. In Michigan the bi-partisan coalition passed the police state Trucks Bill and it was easily signed by the pseudo liberal "Soapy" Williams. Attacks are being made against the writers and his family, through seeking to evict them from City owned houses.

ing project.

These are some of the moves of the warmongers, the pro-fascists, the red-baiters, the anti-Negro elements, the union busters, to seek to intimidate, to silence those who speak and fight for peace and a better world.

Never in the history of America was freedom of the press so much in danger. These attacks against editors, writers for the workers' press, is an attack against all freedom of press.

We need aid and assistance from our readers to collect the \$100,000 to make it possible for the paper of the working people, the oppressed Negro peoples, the lovers of peace, to appear. Let's get into the Drive for \$100,000.

The Workers' Press Must Not Be Silenced!  
Send your donation to me.

William Allan,  
2419 Grand River, Rm. 1  
Detroit, 1.

### MAY 1 TO JUNE 1 IS PRESS MONTH!

GOAL—300 subscriptions, new and renewed. Each reader aim for one sub a week during May.

INCREASE BUNDLE ORDERS—Each reader take one paper in addition to his present one for sale to a friend. We have a new service; two or more subs to one person will be mailed in a single wrapper. Each club should take a bundle.

PRIZES—For 10 subs: Six months subscription to the Daily Worker.

For 5 subs: Choice of "Genocide" or "Fighting Words" (selections from 25 years of the Daily Worker).

Strike a blow against the warmongers, the democracy-haters. Increase the circulation of The Worker.

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

## Impact of Montevideo Peace Conference Has Been Felt Throughout the Hemisphere

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U. S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

★

AND AS the U. S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U. S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U. S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U. S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

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THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Everybody knew, as Torres told the "Report Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

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THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won. Because, as Mrs. Russak described, "the peace forces there were based on factory workers and students."

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference, who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans really understand the meaning of the term, "broadening" the peace movement. "To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled."

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

★

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, the delegate who represented Freedom Associates and the newspaper Freedom, was much impressed by the heroism of the Latin American workers and peasants under conditions of continual terror. "And the main thing they wanted to know from us was what the American working people are doing for peace," she said.

"But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguirre Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

She thought the people of the United States could learn a great deal from the fearless way in which the Latin American workers fought the reactionary programs of their own governments. "There are children mine workers in Brazil—twelve to fourteen years—who are victims of silicosis. The Brazilian delegates condemned the Vargas government for allowing the American trusts to exploit Brazilian children in this way."

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THIS understanding among the delegates of the connection between American imperialism and reactionary policies of the Latin American countries was reflected in the accomplishments of the conference. Miss Hansberry thought these accomplishments were:



THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION being interviewed in Montevideo by Elmer Bendiner, correspondent of the National Guardian, second from right. They are, from left to right, Angel Torres, Mrs. Estelle Schwartz, Miss Lorraine Hansberry and Mrs. Mary Russak.

1. Impetus to the movement throughout the hemisphere for the signature campaign for a five power pact of peace.

2. Identification of Wall Street and Washington as responsible for world tension and aggressive imperialist policies throughout the hemisphere.

3. New support of the growing movement for liberation of all countries of the hemisphere from "Yanqui" imperialism.

For instance, the main resolution of the conference combined the popular demands for immediate and progressive disarmament settlement of the Korean conflict; condemnation of all forts to instigate and organize war; condemnation of all war propaganda; broad struggles against efforts to deny civil rights and against all forms of racism; protection of the natural resources of the countries; abolition of restrictions on trade, scientific and cultural exchange; and intensification of the campaign for the five power pact of peace.

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TO ACCOMPLISH these objectives, the conference arranged for continuing contact between the peace forces of the hemisphere

## How Moscow Will Celebrate This May Day

MOSCOW, USSR.

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE BUOYANCY and optimism one notices here on the eve of May Day is due not only to the mellow spring that burst out after the long Russian winter. A cumulative development has been taking place in the Soviet Union which has created something new and of vast significance for the whole world.

At the very beginning of April three events reflected this new quality. First, was the decree of the Soviet Government and Communist Party drastically cutting food prices—the fifth such reduction since the war. Second, was the reply of Premier Stalin to questions put by 50 American newspaper and radio editors. Third, was the Soviet note calling for negotiations of a German peace treaty.

Soviet people have become accustomed to these annual price cuts but now when you add them up you find that everybody can enjoy prosperity for greater than ever before. Now everybody wants a television set and you see more and more of the T shape antenna on Moscow roof-tops.

Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

★

STALIN REPLIES to the American editors were very brief. But no one here, not even the least politically-minded missed their significance. If Stalin could say—no, a third world war is no closer today than two or three years ago, the Soviet people know why that is so. Two reasons are basic. First, the international peace movement is a factor of such extraordinary vitality that it has influenced the entire course of future history. And it can achieve even more in the future—not only stave off the awful menace of war, but as the people take the cause of peace into their own hands, it can create an im-

pregnable barrier to war in the foreseeable future. Second, is the new strength of the Soviet Union. The calm confidence that every visitor to the Soviet Union notices is firmly rooted in economic and political achievements that have altered all world relationships. It's not only that the people gained such great self-confidence from their defeat of the German invaders who were backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost all of western Europe. Equally important is what has happened since the war.

★

THE SOVIET PEOPLE revealed amazing recuperative powers; they restored what was destroyed and struck out towards new immense goals of peaceful economic growth. They've done this in the face of the cold war waged against them from the moment the atomic bomb fell on Japan.

Last year industrial production in the USSR was double that of 1940. Let's take that fact in terms that Kolya and Irina Solovyov use to describe such economic progress. As factory workers both of

(Continued on Page 2)



URUGUAYAN PEACE SENTIMENT greeted the delegates from walls, pavement, houses, everywhere that signs could be posted or painted. Here on the wall of a public building is painted the demand: "Peace, yes! War, no!"

## Churchmen, Negroes, Pacifists, Professors Join in Setting Up Peace Institute

THERE WERE different approaches toward the common object of winning peace in 1952—churchmen, university heads, Negro newspaper columnists, pacifist leaders, neighborhood peace group workers, former Democratic Party leaders, veterans all contributed their ideas and experiences—but when the New York Peace Institute concluded its deliberations last Saturday the main fact was agreement on the need for stepping up and organizing the fight for peace.

Emerging from the all day session at the Hotel Ansonia was the setting up of a permanent center for the Empire State. Its main program for the immediate future included making available to all New York peace groups a steady flow of factual material (a start was made right at the Institution with the handling of a fact filled brochure proving the existence of Jimcrow in the armed forces.)

WITH the announcement that the New York City "Dear Congressman" petition campaign for a Big Five pact of peace had gone over the 75,000 mark, there was agreement on the feasibility of 100,000 more such expressions between now and Mothers Day, utilizing special Mothers Day cards.

This, combined with the "Dear Congressman" results to date and the Christmas Card campaign, would move New York close to the half million mark in expressions for negotiating all differences without war.

Key emphasis was placed by all on actually winning the peace in Korea within the next few weeks or months. Other immediate objectives were the mobilizing of the potential wide support for a four power conference on a united, peaceful Germany and support for the Tunisian people in their struggle against imperialism.

THE PANEL on the colonial peoples' fight for freedom and the danger of the spread of war heard a stirring contribution sent by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, entitled "The Heart of the Matter," which posed these questions: "Do the leaders of the economic life and political life of America really believe in the unity of the human race? And do they intend to use our enormous productive genius to do away with the colonial system, set the people of Asia and Africa politically and economically free, and deliver them from the racial discrimination and humiliation which our European allies have thrust upon them for hundreds of years?"

They heard Mr. J. A. Rodgers of the Pittsburgh Courier, author of "Nature Knows No Color Line" and other books, point out the historical fact that even during slavery, Frederick Douglass was

able to go to Europe and "plead his cause," while today the passport system is used to deprive people of their right to tell the truth. "War breeds a loss of liberty to all the people," he said. \*

MISS JESSE WALLACE HUGHES of the War Resisters League said: "I am here because this is a peace institute and I am a pacifist. If I weren't one, Mrs. DuBois' speech here today would have made me one." Speaking of the revolutionary upsurge in the world, she said succinctly: "Our government is meeting it with guns, the Russians are helping the people get land." She spoke of having seen the old China, and said the people's upsurge was "not the result of a plot, but the inevitable result of change." She quoted from Supreme Court Justice Douglas' book to show that the billions we are spending are going to the landlords, not the peasants, said we should correct this, and "All this should be done in peaceful cooperation with the Russians."

OTHER significant contributions advancing the meaning of the Institute were made by Charles E. Allen, Jr., of The Nation, Hugh Deane of the Daily Compass, Rev. Edward D. McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx. Thomas Richardson of the American Peace Crusade, Marcel Scherer of the Greater New York Councils for Peace, who chaired the "workshop session" which summed up, and Nathan Padgug, former Democratic Attorney General of New York, who stressed opposition to the Truman war budget and the re-arming of the Nazis, pleading for backing of all who joined on those points even where there was disagreement on other things.

There were contributions from other notables, from neighborhood members of Women for Peace stressing the fight to eliminate the war propagandizing from the New York schools, from Veterans for Peace, and a detailed description of peace work in Schenectady. More on this in the Daily Worker.



Lacrosse, Wis., was inundated (top) as the rampaging Mississippi River reached its crest, breaking through the dikes in many parts of the city. Below, the overflowing Missouri River rolled over dikes at Hamburg, Iowa, engulfing the business district. More than 100,000 persons have been made homeless in the floods.

## State Dept. Rejects Soviet Bid, Presses for New Nazi Army

THE STATE DEPARTMENT was busy this week pressing for completion by the end of May of a deal with the West German government for 12 German divisions. This haste was clearly motivated by the fear of the State Department, the White House and the Pentagon that the German people's hostility to a new Hitler army would make the latter an impossibility if Washington fails to act quickly.

The speeded-up timetable for the 12 Nazi divisions, intended for integration in a Pentagon-directed, "West European" Army aimed at the Soviet Union, was also the Truman Government's belligerent answer to the two recent Soviet notes urging a peaceful solution to the German question—a solution involving the creation of a united, ally explain why it is safe for German democratic, peaceful Germany en-

titled to its own, defensive forces, and bound by treaty not to wage war against any of the nations allied against Hitler in World War II.

To this Soviet proposal, which has struck a responsive chord among millions of peace-loving Europeans, Secretary of State Acheson replied this week with the feeble comment that it is a "golden apple of discord" intended to "divide the West."

Yet it was evident that it is the capitalist spokesmen of the "West" who have themselves created and maintained the divisive factor of a new Nazi army, and that it is this which has created fear and discord in both Germany and the rest of Western Europe.

In this way would Acheson logic involve the creation of a united, ally explain why it is safe for Ger-

many and the world to have a divided Germany, with Hitlerites running new West German armed forces, while it is allegedly dangerous to accept the Soviet concept of a united, neutral Germany.

### Textile Town Unemployment Up 132% in Year

UTICA, N.Y. (FP)—State industrial commissioner Edward Corsi said unemployment in this textile town has risen from 2,500 a year ago to 5,800, an increase of 132%.

Addressing a meeting called by the Utica Chamber of Commerce, Corsi said of the 10,000 textile workers employed locally at the end of the war, only 4,400 still had jobs in the mills. Many of these were working only parttime, he added.

Most of the city's textile industry has moved south, where labor is predominantly unorganized and much cheaper.

## Mothers with Sons Overseas Tell Why They Want Peace Poll

By WILLIAM PARRY

BELLINGHAM, Wash.

"I GUESS we all found we didn't sleep nights when they took our boys."

In these few words did Mrs. Ruby Davis explain why two other Bellingham mothers of boys in the armed forces filed Init. 183, a measure calling for peaceful coexistence of nations and negotiations among the leading powers for peace.

For Mrs. Davis has a son, Army Cpl. Dick Davis, in Korea.

Mrs. Patricia Cary has a son, Marine Cpl. George Cary, in Korea.

And Mrs. Mona Thomas has a son, Pfc. Conner Thomas, in Alaska.

They want their boys, and all boys, "home again where they should be."

THE PROBLEMS confronting these mothers as a result of their courageous contribution to peace are new and difficult ones.

When they decided to give the people a chance to vote on peace, they knew little of the technical details of the initiative process. They had to start from the beginning, finding the answers to questions.

How do you file an initiative? How do you get word of it to the people? How do you get signatures? How do you avoid the hundred and one legal errors which might invalidate your measure?

Some of the questions have been answered. Mrs. Cary said the office of Secretary of State Earl Coe was very hopeful and courteous.

"We followed every rule and regulation they gave us—not knowing anything about this," Mrs. Cary explained.

THE INITIATIVE is filed now. Attorney General Smith Troy has issued an official ballot title. The first 3,500 initiative petitions have been printed, a number have been distributed, and the first filled petitions are beginning to trickle back to the Committee for Init. 183, Box 164, Bellingham.

The new problems confront

them. How do you break through the "silent treatment" being given this peace measure by the big daily newspapers? How do you raise the funds to defeat this conspiracy of silence?

"By the time we get through this campaign we'll be experts," Mrs. Thomas said with a smile.

The mothers have the advantage of deep roots in the community. Hundreds and hundreds of people know them well.

Mrs. Cary, for example, has long been active in church and women's groups. Mrs. Thomas belongs to the Parent-Teachers Assn. Mrs. Davis is a lifetime member of the state Grange.

IT WAS as lecturer (program director) for the Delta Grange here in the 1930's that Mrs. Davis campaigned for the Bone Power Bill, the measure that led to establishment of public utility districts.

"I stumped Lynden," Mrs. Davis recalled. "The public power forces carried the state."

Mrs. Davis, who has three other children, has lived 48 years in Whatcom county. Five years of study and settlement work in Chicago, where she knew Jane Adams, "brought me close to people," she said.

Mrs. Thomas has lived in Blaine and Bellingham all her life, the latter city for 23 years. Conner, 22, is her only child, but she has brought up a niece and nephew since they were infants. They are 9 and 11 today.

MRS. CARY'S son George was 20 April 2. Wounded in January and awarded the Purple Heart, he is now back in the front lines as wireman for a motor company. Mrs. Cary has another son, Bob, by 3.

The three women met as members of the CIO Intl. Woodworkers women's auxiliary, of which Mrs. Davis is the newly-elected president. Love for their children and all children, the courage to defend them, the prizing of human life as a precious thing—these were the bonds that drew them together.

### May Day Greetings

FOR A LAND OF DEMOCRACY IN A WORLD OF PEACE!

Greetings to the National Committee, C. P., U. S. A.  
and to

**GUS HALL**  
Our State Chairman

**AMNESTY**

to all imprisoned and persecuted fighters for peace!

—STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
of Ohio, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, O.

## Facing the Facts

THE FEDERATION of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, later known as the American Federation of Labor, at its fourth convention held on Oct. 7, 1884, unanimously decided that May 1, 1886 was the deadline for winning the 8-hour day.

Thus, May Day was born in the United States.

Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote:

"As plans for the 8-hour movement developed, we were constantly realizing how we could widen our purpose. As the time of the meeting of the International Workingmen's Congress in Paris approached it occurred to me that we could aid our movement by an expression of worldwide sympathy from that Congress."

The Paris meeting of the International Workingmen's Congress answered this appeal by unanimously adopting a resolution on July 14, 1889, the 100th anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, to organize "a great international demonstration, so that in all countries and in all cities on one appointed day the toiling masses shall demand of the state authorities the legal reduction of the working day to eight hours" on May 1, 1890.

Thus, May Day, arising from the struggles of the American workers and their trade unions, became an international working-class day of struggle for shorter hours and for other needs and demands of workers and their family struggling against their employers and employer-controlled governments.

This year, 1952, will see such demonstrations again. Workers, Negro people, and others oppressed by the auto barons in Detroit will celebrate this day on Sunday, May 4 at 2 p.m. at the Madison Ballroom.

This demonstration, sponsored by the Michigan Civil Rights and the Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, will give the workers of Detroit an opportunity to demonstrate their burning desires for peace and for constitutional liberties.

Peace can be won. The Trucks Act can be nullified. Repeal of the Smith, McCarran, and Taft-Hartley Acts and freedom for their victims can be achieved. The state one-man grand jury investigation can be declared illegal and unconstitutional.

### MICH. PEACE CONFAB SET FOR MAY 17-18 IN DETROIT

DETROIT.—A two-day Peace Conference will be held here on May 17 and 18. Organizations and individuals were asked to register as delegates or observers with the Michigan Council for Peace, 1310 Broadway, Detroit 26.

The session beginning at 1 p.m. Saturday, May 17, will discuss according to the Call—"how we can achieve immediate peace in Korea, a peaceful solution to the German question and steps to halt armed intervention in Asia and Africa which threatens world peace."

On Sunday there will be a workshop on peace in relation to the problems of Labor, Youth, the Negro people, Women, Religious and Language Groups.

The call points up the urgent need to solve differences among the major powers at the conference table; stresses promotion of trade

with all nations as an answer to the economic problems of the American people; urges an end to the mad armament race and spending for public works and the people's well-being; blasts the attacks on democratic liberties and the special persecution of the Negro people which accompany the war drive.

Main speaker at the conference will be Dr. Willard Uphaus, co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade.

Peace Council leaders voiced their hope that the conference would bring together representatives of trade unions, shop groups, church and community organizations who may not yet have been active in the fight for peace, but understand that it is basic to Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness for all peoples.

### BERENSON BOOKSTORE

BOOKS		
Scientific Session on the Physiological Teachings of Academician I. P. Pavlov	50¢	
Lenin and Stalin on Proletarian Revolution and the State by A. Y. Vyshinsky	50¢	
PAMPHLETS		
Must There Be War? by Joseph Clark	10¢	
White Chauvinism and the Struggle for Peace by Pettis Perry	10¢	
Women on Guard by Betty Millard	10¢	
Behind the Florida Bombings by Joseph North	5¢	
Lift Every Voice for Paul Robeson by Lloyd Brown	3¢	
Soviet Aggression: Myth or Reality by Corliss Lamont	3¢	
MAGAZINES (current and past issues)	35¢	
Masses and Mainstream		
New World Review	20¢	

2419 W. GRAND RIVER, ROOM 7

## United Action Can Still Stymie Fascist Attack on Bill of Rights

By ARTHUR McPHEAL

Executive Secretary, Civil Rights Congress

Gov. Williams has signed the Trucks Bill. As most of the readers of this column know, the Trucks Bill is the most vicious piece of legislation passed by the Michigan State Legislature in its history. It is still possible to prevent the authorities from putting this law into operation.

At the CRC Statewide Conference to Save the Bill of Rights, May 10 and 11 at 2705 Joy Road, three panels will work out a program of action in defense of the Bill of Rights. The panels are: Repressive Legislation; Genocide Against the Negro People; and In Defense of Labor. William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of our organization will be the keynote speaker. The theme of the conference will be the repeal of the Smith Act and the Smith Act laid the basis for all other repressive legislation.

The McCarran Act authorizes the building of concentration camps such as the one that is under construction at Tulelake in California. These are to be filled with everyone who speaks for equality for the Negro people, against the deportation drive for peace, and within labor leaders who refuse to conform to the will of the bosses.

Under the Trucks law almost everyone in Michigan could be required to register. This includes so-called Communists and "front" organizations. There will surely be an attempt to force the CRC and many other progressive organizations to register.

(1) We have no intention of registering now or at anytime in the future.

(2) We advise our members not to even think of registering.

(3) We urge all progressive organizations not to comply with the registration section of the Trucks Act, if they are called on to do so. To comply is to expose every member of an organization to long jail terms if they refuse to turn stoolpigeon. The bill is designed to destroy people's organizations, not to regulate them.

We can definitely defeat the aims of this bill. Let's make the big beginning by:

(1) Making the May Day Festival sponsored by the CRC and Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and supported by many other groups and organizations, a huge success. The festival will be held at the Madison Ballroom, Woodward at Forest, Sunday, May 4th at 2:30 p.m. Call CRC for tickets to sell and literature to distribute. The festival speaker will be Carl Marzani-producer of the union film "Deadline for Action."

(2) Making the May 10th and 11th Conference to Save the Bill of Rights the biggest in years. This can be done by getting delegates from your union, organization,

church or club, or from small groups in your shop or community.

1-6278.

Together we can stop the witches and other literature can be hunters. But only together!



TRUCKS BILL STUFF. Koza-rem, one of "Soapy" Williams' boys on the Liquor Control Commission, charged that former State Sen. Chas. Diggs, Sr., was "using Communist tactics" at the First Congressional District Convention recently, because Diggs thought a Negro should be elected to the Democratic Party National Convention.

DUMPING: Reuther forces at Dodge Local 3 are planning to dump President Art Grudzen and make Vice-President Ed Szymanski their candidate for president. Out at Chrysler 7, President Tony Cassara, we hear, is also slated for dumping.

FAKING: "Ford Facts," now under the direct censorship of Walter Reuther, has been playing in headlines the story that unemployment is rapidly vanishing out there at Fords. What the "Facts" is not telling is that the rehired Reuther tries to take credit for actually were called back BEFORE the administrators took over the local.

BOMB: Leafing through the high class printing stuff issued around the UAW Educational Conference in Cleveland recently we came on one blurb urging people to attend. Its come-on appeal was, "You will see a model of an atomic bomb plant."

WATCH THIS: The deal about "selling" the Tank Arsenal to private ownership has lots of queer angles to it. Bernard Roberts, president of the AFL local there, has claimed that the Ordinance Dept. can turn out the product much stock in the much-bragged-of elimination of layoffs that the product is tanks to kill people.

## Progressive Party Signature Campaign Heads for Success

DETROIT.—Progressive Party campaigners report a very friendly response from Michigan workers who are concerned about war-made layoffs, high prices, high taxes and their sons going to war.

One out of three registered voters approached, signs the petition to place the Progressive Party on the ballot.

The campaign for signatures in Wayne County was concluded last week with some 6,000 to 8,000 names collected. Detroiters now are organizing through the Progressive Party office at 1442 Griswold, Room 301, to assist the signature campaigns in Oakland, Macomb and Genesee counties.

Ann Arbor campaigners have already turned in 1,500 signatures for Washentaw County and 25 Progressive Party workers in Flint

have secured 500 and are still going strong. Both Kent and Berrien counties are achieving their signature goals.

In Lansing itself, within a block of the capitol, four campaigners collected 100 signatures in 1½ hours. Twenty-five Lansing unemployed in 35 minutes signed up for the one party seeking peace and peacetime jobs. Similarly, unemployed Ford workers signed the petitions eagerly when approached at the Scheffer Rd., unemployment compensation office.

### Squeezeout Menaces Plymouth Workers

DETROIT.—If Chrysler-Plymouth has its way, workers with 19 years seniority will be tossed out into the street while machines do the work formerly done by these workers.

The story is that in Chrysler DeSoto and Dodge plants a new cylinder block machine with 19 men around it can turn out 500 blocks a day.

Over in the Plymouth plant some 200 workers working by a different method and not having this new machine, turn out 1104 cylinder blocks a day.

Now Plymouth officials, to intimidate the workers in the plant, are passing the story around that the new machine is to replace them.

Complete Collision Work  
Bumping and Painting

LIVERNOIS  
Body Builders

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Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S  
COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

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Second Branch: 9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU

- Appliances
- Floor Coverings

J. GREEN & CO.

2660 Gratiot — ED 7-1124

JACK RASKIN &  
COLEMAN YOUNG  
will give you better CLEANING  
and faster at less cost at  
SPOTLESS CLEANERS  
15257 Livernois — UN 4-4612  
Pick-up and Delivery



# Chicago Businessman to Ask Opening of Trade with USSR

CHICAGO.—A Chicago business man, just returned from the World Economic Conference in Moscow, indicated this week that he would demand that the administration in Washington remove the ban on East-West trade. Edmund von Henke, president of the American Electric Fusion Corp., declared that he would ask the U. S. Government to approve a \$3,000,000 order which his company was offered by the Soviets.

Henke also told the Chicago Daily News that the Russians were prepared to ship to the U. S. metal-working machinery, which is hard to obtain here.

While American businessmen who attended the parley were restricted from closing any business deals with the Soviets because of government restrictions, Henke reported that the parley eased trade barriers between the USSR and many of the Western countries.

Henke's report tallied with that of other U. S. merchants and manufacturers who attended the parley. These reports also underscored the deep concern of U. S. Government officials who feel that the parley marked a tremendous step forward in the Soviet policy of developing peaceful relations with capitalist countries.

In a special article from Washington last week, the Chicago Sun-Times reported on the frantic efforts of U. S. officials "to counter the results of the Moscow economic conference.

The Sun-Times article declared

**4 Greek Patriots Murdered  
—Their Message Lives**

## MEMORIAL PROTEST RALLY

**Act to Stop New  
Executions!**

**Sunday, April 27  
3:30 P. M.**

**522 S. Halsted**

**Hear:**

- John T. Bernard
- Hillard Ellis
- Lester Davis
- Sidney L. Ordower
- Charles Burroughs
- Aaron Bindman

**Auspices: Chicago Council of  
Greek-Americans**



**May Day Greetings!**

**Attend the MAY DAY RALLY**

**Saturday, May 3, 3 P. M.**

**PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM**

2457 W. Chicago Ave.

12th CONG. DIST.

ILLINOIS

## ILLINOIS

# Paul Robeson Here May 31 at 'Jubilee for Peace and Freedom'

CHICAGO.—Paul Robeson, internationally loved people's artist and fighter for peace, will be presented here May 31 in a "Jubilee for Peace and Freedom," under the joint sponsorship for the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 4130 S. Indiana Ave.

This cultural festival is to be a

celebration of Mr. Robeson's 54th birthday, in honor of his outstanding contributions to the fight for complete freedom of the Negro people and oppressed colonial peoples throughout the world, and to the world-wide battle for peace.

Negro gospel singing groups and church choirs, as well as artists of many nationalities, have been invited to appear with Mr. Robeson in concert and in a dramatic sketch highlighting the struggle for Negro rights and the growing unity of Negro and white Americans.

The affair is to be one of a series of birthday celebrations for Paul Robeson now being held coast-to-coast to raise money for the United Freedom Fund, benefiting Robeson's newspaper, "Freedom," the Council on African Affairs, the National Negro Labor Council and various community cultural organizations.

**A Group of Auto Workers  
extend greetings of solidarity  
to the victims of the Smith  
and McCarran Acts.**

**Hyde Park C. P. Greets  
THE WORKER  
and all its readers on this  
MAY DAY of 1952**

**Brand New!**

**ATOMIC  
IMPERIALISM**  
by JAMES S. ALLEN  
**\$2.90**

**The vital story of how the  
big monopolies moved into  
the atom bomb business  
and how they control it.**

**MAY DAY GREETINGS  
from  
9 North C. P.  
PEACE IS OUR GOAL**

**Greetings on  
MAY DAY 1952  
from Far West C. P.  
to the continued and  
successful fight for  
PEACE AND THE FREEDOM  
OF OUR LEADERS**

**Modern Book Store  
64 W. RANDOLPH ST.  
Room 910  
DE 2-6552**

## Greetings on May Day!

**—from a group of  
CHICAGO AFL  
WORKERS**



**In 1886, the AFL de-  
clared May 1 a labor  
holiday and called on  
workers throughout the  
world to demonstrate on  
May Day for their polit-  
ical and economic de-  
mands.**

**In this spirit, we mark  
May Day 1952, calling  
for international labor  
solidarity, for higher  
living standards, full  
democracy and peace!**

ILLINOIS

(See page 2)

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

**Impact of Montevideo Peace Conference  
Has Been Felt Throughout the Hemisphere**

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U. S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

AND AS the U. S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

"The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U. S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U. S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U. S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Everybody knew, as Torres told the "Report Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won. Because, as Mrs. Russak described it, "the peace forces there were based on factory workers and committees."

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans really understand the meaning of the term, "broadening" the peace movement. "To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled.

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

MISS LORRAINE HANSBERRY, the delegate who represented Freedom Associates and the newspaper Freedom, was much impressed by the heroism of the Latin American workers and peasants under conditions of continual terror. "And the main thing they wanted to know from us was what the American working people are doing for peace," she said.

"But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguiar Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

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THIS understanding among the delegates of the connection between American imperialism and reactionary policies of the Latin American countries was reflected in the accomplishments of the conference. Miss Hansberry thought these accomplishments were:



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For instance, the main resolution of the conference combined the popular demands for immediate and progressive disarmament settlement of the Korean conflict; condemnation of all forts to instigate and organize war; condemnation of all war propaganda; broad struggles against efforts to deny civil rights and against all forms of racism; protection of the natural resources of the countries; abolition of restrictions on trade, scientific and cultural exchange; and intensification of the campaign for the five power pact of peace.

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## How Moscow Will Celebrate This May Day

MOSCOW, USSR.

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE BUOYANCY and optimism one notices here on the eve of May Day is due not only to the mellow spring that burst out after the long Russian winter. A cumulative development has been taking place in the Soviet Union which has created something new and of vast significance for the whole world.

At the very beginning of April three events reflected this new quality. First, was the decree of the Soviet Government and Communist Party drastically cutting food prices—the fifth such reduction since the war. Second, was the reply of Premier Stalin to questions put by 50 American newspaper and radio editors. Third, was the Soviet note calling for negotiations of a German peace treaty.

Soviet people have become accustomed to these annual price cuts but now when you add them up you find that everybody can enjoy prosperity for greater than ever before. Now everybody wants a television set and you see more and more of the T shape antenna on Moscow roof-tops.

Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

STALIN REPLIES to the American editors were very brief. But no one here, not even the least politically-minded missed their significance. If Stalin could say—no, a third world war is no closer today than two or three years ago, the Soviet people know why that is so. Two reasons are basic. First, the international peace movement is a factor of such extraordinary vitality that it has influenced the entire course of future history. And it can achieve even more in the future—not only stave off the awful menace of war, but as the people take the cause of peace into their own hands it can create an im-

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The calm confidence that every visitor to the Soviet Union notices is firmly rooted in economic and political achievements that have altered all world relationships. It's not only that the people gained such great self-confidence from their defeat of the German invaders who were backed by the industrial might and manpower of almost all of western Europe. Equally important is what has happened since the war.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE revealed amazing recuperative powers; they restored what was destroyed and struck out towards new immense goals of peaceful economic growth. They've done this in the face of the cold war waged against them from the moment the atomic bomb fell on Japan.

Last year industrial production in the USSR was double that of 1940. Let's take that fact in terms that Kolya and Irina Solovyov use to describe such economic progress. As factory workers both of

(Continued on Page 6)

# Rally to Hit U.S. Role in Mass Executions in Greece

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans were called on this week to protest the mass executions of anti-fascists in Greece, which has become a "land of terror" under U. S. State Department domination.

An emergency rally was called for Sunday afternoon, April 27, at 3:30 p.m., after news arrived here that 30 more Greek patriots have been condemned to death. The rally will be held at 522 S.

Halsted.

Among the speakers will be Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands; Hilliard Ellis, auto union leader, and former Congressman John T. Bernard.

The Chicago Council of Greeks-Americans, which is sponsoring the rally, declared in a statement this week:

"The frameup trials and the

barbarous executions in Greece are criminal attacks not only against the Greek people but against all peace-loving peoples.

"Is it common knowledge now that Greece is a land of terror, death sentences and concentration camps, that Greece is under semi-colonial subjugation by the U. S. State Department, whose collaborators in Greece have carried out these monstrous crimes."

## Fighters for Freedom, Not Racists, on Trial

To the Editor:

Three heroic Negro men—Lonnie Brigham, Charles Hall and Joseph Boone—are now facing trial here for interfering with the profitable business of Jimcrow.

### FILM FORUM

Presentations

**Every Friday,**  
8:15 p. m.

**at People's Auditorium**  
2457 W. CHICAGO AVE.

**Every Sunday,**  
7:00 p. m.

**at ASP HALL**  
946 N. CLARK

JORIS IVENS Program:

**"ZUIDER ZEE"**  
**"Indonesia Calling"**  
**"SPANISH EARTH"**

May 2 and 4

The three men, scheduled to appear in Judge Kaplan's Court this week, are up on charges growing out of their fight against discrimination at the Metropole Theatre, 218 W. 31 St.

When these heroic strugglers and fighters for Civil Rights were arrested, about 1,000 of Joseph Beauharnais' dupes had gathered to intimidate these citizens and guarantee the continuation of Jimcrow and segregation. Our representation from the police department were there to enforce law and order. But somehow the boys failed in performing their duty. Or should we say that their anger was geared in the wrong direction?

Lonnie Brigham was beaten across the head by the police, called a black s.o.b. and taken to jail. Charles Hall was standing watching the hate-crazed hoodlums wondering if he would be attacked next when a policeman convinced him to get into the patrol wagon and "they would take him to safety." They took him to safety all right—to jail—and filed

charges against him, charging him with assault and battery!

The third victim, Joseph Boone, is a very young lad who recently moved to Chicago from St. Louis, aspiring to his rightful place in society, since he was well acquainted with the chances for Negro youth below the Mason-Dixon line.

In order to get the full meaning of the situation at the Metropole theater, you would have to see the living conditions of the people in that area. To think that the Italian people living in the western zone of this rat-infested firetrap area are fighting to keep the Negro people restricted in the eastern zone of this slum is a tragic laugh. One day these oppressed Italian people will clearly see the fate that Beauharnais and the warmongers have planned for them, they will join hands with the Negro people and together we will make a real push to break the chains that are binding us to economic slavery.

EMILY FREEMAN

The Labor Youth League

Invites You . . .

**THIRD BIRTHDAY BALL**

. . . for Peace and Freedom

**FE HALL, 1110 S. Oakley**

Donation \$1.00 — Teens 50 Cents

# CHICAGO'S MAY DAY RALLY SAT. EVE., MAY 3

**PEOPLE'S AUDITORIUM**

2457 W. Chicago Avenue

**• Speakers • Entertainment**

Join with millions all over the world in a demonstration for peace, democracy, Negro rights and labor's demands!

Admission: 60 cents (incl. tax)

Auspices: LABOR MAY DAY COMMITTEE

### ILLINOIS

## PATTERSON SPEAKS AT CRC MEMBERSHIP DRIVE MEETING

CHICAGO.—Over 200 members and friends of the Civil Rights Congress jammed UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland last week to hear William L. Patterson tell his experiences in Europe last December when he presented the historic book "We Charge Genocide" to the UN.

I believe that.

CRC Organizational Secretary Albert Janney proposed plans for a membership drive to be launched May 8, commemorating the execution of Willie McGee one year ago. Quotas for chapters were set with a statewide goal of 5,000 new members by July 4.

**THE NEAR WEST C. P.**  
of Chicago greets the  
victims of the Smith and  
McCarran Acts.

**The South Side C. P.**  
of Chicago extends  
warm May Day  
Greetings of solidarity  
to all people working  
for peace.

**CACCHIONE**  
CLUBS 1 and 2  
extends greetings to  
THE WORKER  
on  
MAY DAY  
1952

### What's On?

SEE the Film-Forum presentations every Friday, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and every Sunday, 7 p.m. at ASP Hall, 946 N. Clark St. May 2 and 4. Joris Ivens Program: "Zuider Zee," "Indonesia Calling," "Spanish Earth."

PROTEST fascist executions of peace and resistance leaders in Greece. Sunday afternoon, April 27, 3:30 p.m. at 522 S. Halsted. Auspices: Council of Greek-Americans.

BIRTHDAY Ball for Peace and Freedom. Fri., May 9, 8 p.m., at FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley. Donation \$1. Teens 50c.

CELEBRATE May Day! Big rally Sat. evening, May 3, 8 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Auspices: Labor May Day Committee.

ADVERTISEMENT

## Illinois Communists Launch Fund Drive

\$104,000 SEEN AS MINIMUM ANNUAL NEED

(A Statement by the Illinois State Board, Communist Party)

I. F. Stone, columnist for the New York Daily Compass, wrote that the Communists are in the front-line of the battle for civil liberties and democracy.

The Chairman of our Party, William Z. Foster, put his finger on the major reason for the temporary halt to further arrests of Communist leaders when he stated that ". . . the wide and vicious persecutions against our Party have not sat well with the great mass of the American people."

But it would be a serious mistake to conclude that the attacks against our Party are over or that Wall Street has now decided to abandon the road it has taken to fascism and war.

The resistance of the working class, the Negro people and other pro-democratic sections of Americans has resulted in some very important victories. There was the broadest anti-militarist, pro-peace movement around the fight against Universal Military Training which resulted in the shelving, temporarily at least, of that measure. There was the acquittal of CRC leader William L. Patterson following the smashing of the frameup against Dr. DuBois. This was additional evidence of the militancy and strength of the Negro liberation movement exerted in behalf of peace and democracy. There is now a growing movement for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts as indicated by the actions of the CIO, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, etc.

Here in Illinois over 50,000 people have signed the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact. And this good beginning was accomplished with only a small section of peace advocates involved.

The struggle of the steel, oil, communications and other workers for wage increases, against speedup, etc., is directly linked to the resistance to war.

On a world scale the peace camp has grown even stronger despite American imperialism's feverish war preparations. The colonial people and the people in dependent countries are not falling for the "communist menace" hokum and they have intensified their struggle for freedom and independence.

Yes, there is every reason for confidence in the ability of the world peace camp to organize even greater resistance and win greater and more lasting victories for peace.

An increasingly desperate American imperial-

ism has had to alter its timetable in its planned further arrests of Party and other working class and Negro people's leaders. But it is maneuvering for position to pounce down even harder if it feels it can get away with it. The preparation of concentration camps is being carried through with the object of filling them up with thousands of political prisoners.

We are confronted with grave problems but with even greater opportunities in the struggle for peace, freedom and security.

A front line unit needs support from all its members and from those in the second or third line and even those in the rear.

The present trials based on the Smith Act are not being conducted in a vacuum. A fighting defense in and out of the courtroom must be provided. Funds are urgently needed to help make this possible.

Our Party has launched a national fund campaign to help further the fight for peace, to provide funds for defense of Smith Act victims, to give assistance to the press and to provide a minimum for organizational work for 1952.

In Illinois, we have begun a Fund Drive to raise \$24,000 by June 15, as part of an over-all budget of \$104,000 for the year. Of this amount \$10,000 will be sent to our National Office. Since the \$24,000 is only part of our total need for the rest of the year, we ask our membership and our friends to contribute to our monthly Sustaining Fund.

The Fund Drive and our Sustaining Fund must go hand in hand. To the extent that either falls short, to that extent will our ability to provide for our political work suffer.

We urge our members and friends to contribute as much as possible. There is even a greater reason why this year your contribution should be at least as much, if not more, than last year. If you have not already turned in at least a day's pay, we urge you do it by May Day. If you have pledged a week's pay or a lump sum contribution, please turn in at least part of it within the next week.

We are confident that our membership and our friends will respond to our present Fund Drive and Sustaining Fund. Your personal financial sacrifices will enable us to strengthen our frontline positions and help in the development of the broadest people's movement for peace and democracy.

# The Worker

National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XVII, No. 17

26

April 27, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

# MAY DAY

Turn to the Magazine Section for Features and Articles on May Day



PEACE AND JOBS is the cry of these British auto workers who feel the stranglehold on their pay envelopes due to restrictions on East-West trade and the staggering cost of the armament drive imposed on England by the Washington war crowd.

These workers from the Briggs Motor Body works at Dagenham, England, spent their dinner hour at this meeting, then voted to send a delegation to Parliament to lobby for peace and jobs.

Complete  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

## New Drive for Union-Busting

After Haymarket — the events which gave May Day to the world — reactionaries set up a war chest to smash unions. This May Day there are signs of another such build-up.

## 52's Candidates

Candidate of the war parties? Old party foes of Negro rights, labor, the Bill of Rights? Or a real peace candidate. Here's how the candidates stand.

## Negro Job Rights

A fight by the labor movement and not dependence upon Truman's promises will bring a FEPC law to cover all the American people.

IN THE MAGAZINE

# A-Bomb Profiteers Back Eisenhower

— See Page 5 —

## Peace Is Central Theme as New York Workers Prepare for May Day Parade

FROM THE SHOPS and locals they will come; from the garment, baker, furniture and fur industries; from the communities, from peace groups, Mother's clubs, Tenants and Consumers organizations, youth, students and workers; from Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Jamaica and South Bronx, Negro mothers, workers; from the National groups, Jewish, Italian, Puerto Rican, Slav, Polish, German, Finnish, Scandinavian, Hungarian Americans; from Houston St. and Featherbed Lane, from Roosevelt Avenue and Kings Highway, Lenox and Lexington, Tremont and Kosciusko, Flatbush and Queens Boulevard, they will come . . . to march for peace!

May Day in New York City. Morris Cinamon will be there, marching in his 60th birthday, recalling the 8-hour day demonstration of the 1890s, the anti-war marches of the days of Debs, the massed unemployed of the 1930s demonstrating for jobs, the first vets returning from Spain to carry the anti-fascist appeal to the hearts of their countrymen.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN will be there, marching for the first time, feeling the thrill that comes with the unity of a thousand voices shouting for peace, freedom and jobs; the tingle that comes as they pass the reviewing stand the color blood and taxes of the workers.

guard dips their flags to salute the workingclass heroes on the stand. Negro and white, they will march together, symbol of the unity for which they are struggling. "Jimcrow Must Go!" That slogan, born of early struggles for equality, has not yet lost its meaning in a land where Genocide is still the policy of government and protesting Negro youth are jailed or drafted to make war upon the colored people of Asia.

GARMENT WORKERS, earliest of New York's May Day marchers, will carry on their tradition of resistance to tyranny as they protest the rearming and re-Nazification of Germany. The American people have not forgotten the six million Jewish victims of Hitler fascism, though the State Department and "let bygones be bygones" Eisenhower have long ago set aside that memory. If Acheson and the Pentagon are on hand for May Day, garment workers will remind them of the price paid for the victory over German fascism.

Fur workers, who long ago tore their union from the grasp of gangsterdom will be marching against other gangsters, the Wall Street mob who would drive our nation into another war, paid for in the

FURNITURE WORKERS, faced colorful one with bands and costumes, with growing unemployment, will tunes, songs and dances of the march against the high prices and nations of the world. And the military budget that steals from the pockets of the people dollars formerly used for consumer purchases.

Bakers, jewelry, pocketbook and distributive workers will demonstrate against the Smith and McCarran Acts which victimize the militant trade unionists and Taft-Hartley, the strike-breaker law.

Parents will march for increased welfare, schools and hospitals. Consumers will demand lower prices, higher wages, more low-cost housing and an end to the discriminatory practices of Metropolitan Life Insurance and the other giant realtors who would put the Negro and Puerto Rican people in the high-rent tenements and slums of New York.

CULTURAL WORKERS will voice their protests against growing censorship in the sciences, arts and professions. They will speak out against not only the private censors, with their moneymaking "stooliegeon" lists, but against a government which jails writers and producers, lawyers and doctors who dare to condemn war and racism. It will be a big one, this May Day parade of 1952. It will be a only begun.

THE STEEL WORKERS at Bethlehem and Republic, faced with Truman's seizure, will hear the May Day demands for wage increases. Textile workers in New England, suffering the worst depression in their history, will hear the cries for an end to war-depressions and demands for peace and full employment. Mothers across the land will know of the placards that called for an end to the Korean War and no Universal Military Training.

Workers and peasants in the colonial and semi-colonial lands will see the hand of anti-imperialist unity extending across the oceans from the Eighth Ave. line of march. The Negro people will hear of how black and white marched together against the brutalities and indignities of Genocide. They will remember what was said that day at Union Square. They will know the meaning of the songs and slogans. They will know that the resistance to war and fascism in America has not ended. It has

begun.

# South of the Border They Spark The Peace Drive in the Americas

**Impact of Montevideo Peace Conference  
Has Been Felt Throughout the Hemisphere**

By JOHN PITTMAN

LITTLE MORE than a month has passed since 300 delegates and observers from 10 countries in the Western Hemisphere held the American Inter-Continental Peace Conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, yet the impact of that conference of struggle has already been felt throughout the hemisphere.

"The Latin American people are wonderful peace allies," said Paul Robeson at the "Report Back Meeting" of the four U. S. delegates in New York's Yugoslav-American Home on April 17. "They are not confused about Korea. They remember how the American Government seized Texas and Cuba."

With these words, Robeson reflected the contribution of the conference to the peace movement of the United States. For this peace movement, the knowledge that there are tens of millions of people in adjoining countries, tens of millions of neighbors participating in the struggle for peace and scoring victories in that struggle—such knowledge is a source of inspiration and confidence.

\*

AND AS the U. S. delegates relate their experience and impressions, there remains no room for doubt that the Latin American people are scoring victories.

The very fact that the conference was held was a big victory," said Angel Torres, young seaman delegate who represented the Rank and File Maritime Workers of New York. He told how the Uruguayan government, like the Chilean and Brazilian governments previously, had capitulated to the U. S. State Department pressure for banning the conference. But the Uruguayan people—especially the workers—insisted that the conference be held, and they organized it so well that it was possible to hold the last plenary session in one of the city's biggest public squares, underneath the very windows of the U. S. Embassy.

"There wasn't a one of those guys there," said Torres, "who did not come with the idea of blasting U. S. imperialism. We didn't know the extent to which people in those countries hate American imperialism."

\*

THE MONTEVIDEO POLICE had dug out an old law prohibiting meetings in which disparaging remarks are made about friendly powers. But the Latin American delegates got around that. Everybody knew, as Torres told the "Report Back Meeting," that "American troops—not Chinese or Russian or Korean troops—are in many parts of Latin America today. The Latin Americans know that their danger does not come from the East but from the North."

"Besides," said Mrs. Mary Russak, the delegate who represented the New York Labor Conference for Peace, "the Latin Americans have already collected 8,000,000 signatures for the pact of peace among the five great powers, and the movement is making rapid headway."

\*

THE LATIN AMERICANS, Mrs. Russak thought, can teach the peace forces in the United States many lessons. She described the high degree of organization of the peace movements there. For instance, in Rosario, Argentina, where the Swift packing plant is the largest employer, 50,000 workers walked out when Argentine Dictator Peron wanted to send troops to Korea. They demanded Peron drop his plan, and they won. Because, as Mrs. Russak described it, "the peace forces won."

And since the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the power of the Latin American peace movement is shown by the fact that only three countries to date—Colombia, Bolivia and Puerto Rico—have been able to give token obedience to Washington's orders for sending troops to Korea.

Moreover, continued Mrs. Russak, the Latin Americans have the know-how for overcoming the obstacles to the signature collecting campaign. She told how the peace committees of Montevideo took the lead in fighting for the people's economic, political and social demands. For instance, they organized a blackout as a protest against the rising price of electricity. And in Brazil, the peace forces organize tremendous mass meetings around local issues, jamming the streets with thousands of people and preventing the police from interfering with signature collectors. She told of the Chilean peasant at the conference who had collected 2,000 signatures by organizing his friends in neighboring villages.

Mrs. Russak believed the Latin Americans really understand the meaning of the term, "broadening" the peace movement. "To them," she says, "broadening" of the movement means linking peace with immediate practical demands of specific local groups. The need for peace is presented as it actually is and should be presented—as an integral part of all other needs, a governing major need within the context of which other needs can be fulfilled.

"Peace," she emphasized, "is never raised in isolation, never raised without being joined to an immediate demand. And no immediate demand is ever raised without linking it to the demand for peace."

\*

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"But the Latin Americans also challenged the role of the Latin American delegations to the United Nations. The young Argentine lawyer, Lenora Aguirre Vasquez, a district chairman of the Radical Party and a member of the International Federation of Democratic Women's commission to investigate atrocities in Korea, declared that the Latin American bloc in the UN was not blameless in respect to those atrocities, because they have done nothing to stop them." Miss Hansberry said every main report by a Latin American delegate challenged the stand of this bloc.

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Take the Solovyov family who live in a small private house on the outskirts of Moscow. Kolya works in a railroad repair shop, his wife Irina in a textile mill. Her mother and grandmother, both on pensions, live with them. So far this year here are some of the substantial purchases they have made. They got a television set. True, they had to wait several weeks for delivery, but that was the only difficulty. Irina bought herself a new silk dress and a suit.

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(Continued on Page 8)

## Churchmen, Negroes, Pacifists, Professors Join in Setting Up Peace Institute

THERE WERE different approaches toward the common object of winning peace in 1952—churchmen, university heads, Negro newspaper columnists, pacifist leaders, neighborhood peace group workers, former Democratic Party leaders, veterans all contributed their ideas and experiences—but when the New York Peace Institute concluded its deliberations last Saturday the main fact was agreement on the need for stepping up and organizing the fight for peace.

Emerging from the all day session at the Hotel Ansonia was the setting up of a permanent center for the Empire State. Its main program for the immediate future included making available to all New York peace groups a steady flow of factual material (a start was made right at the Institution with the handling of a fact filled brochure proving the existence of Jim Crow in the armed forces.)

WITH the announcement that the New York City "Dear Congressman" petition campaign for a Big Five pact of peace had gone over the 75,000 mark, there was agreement on the feasibility of 100,000 more such expressions between now and Mothers Day, utilizing special Mothers Day cards.

This, combined with the "Dear Congressman" results to date and the Christmas Card campaign, would move New York close to the half million mark in expressions for negotiating all differences without war.

Key emphasis was placed by all on actually winning the peace in Korea within the next few weeks or months. Other immediate objectives were the mobilizing of the potential wide support for a four power conference on a united, peaceful Germany and support for the Tunisian people in their struggle against imperialism.

THE PANEL on the colonial peoples' fight for freedom and the danger of the spread of war heard a stirring contribution sent by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, entitled "The Heart of the Matter," which posed these questions: "Do the leaders of the economic life and political life of America really believe in the unity of the human race? And do they intend to use our enormous productive genius to do away with the colonial system, set the people of Asia and Africa politically and economically free, and deliver them from the racial discrimination and humiliation which our European allies have thrust upon them for hundreds of years?"

They heard Mr. J. A. Rodgers of the Pittsburgh Courier, author of "Nature Knows No Color Line" and other books, point out the historical fact that even during slavery, Frederick Douglass was

able to go to Europe and "plead his cause," while today the passport system is used to deprive people of their right to tell the truth. "War breeds a loss of liberty to all the people," he said. \*

MISS JESSE WALLACE HUGHES of the War Resisters League said: "I am here because this is a peace institute and I am a pacifist. If I weren't one, Mrs. DuBois' speech here today would have made me one." Speaking of the revolutionary upsurge in the world, she said succinctly: "Our government is meeting it with guns, the Russians are helping the people get land." She spoke of having seen the old China, and said the people's upsurge was "not the result of a plot, but the inevitable result of change." She quoted from Supreme Court Justice Douglas' book to show that the billions we are spending are going to the landlords, not the peasants, said we should correct this, and "All this should be done in peaceful cooperation with the Russians."

OTHER significant contributions advancing the meaning of the Institute were made by Charles E. Allen, Jr., of The Nation, Hugh Deane of the Daily Compass, Rev. Edward D. McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx. Thomas Richardson of the American Peace Crusade, Marcel Scherer of the Greater New York Councils for Peace, who chaired the "workshop session" which summed up, and Nathan Padgug, former Democratic Attorney General of New York, who stressed opposition to the Truman war budget and the rearming of the Nazis, pleading for backing of all who joined on those points even where there was disagreement on other things.

There were contributions from other notables, from neighborhood members of Women for Peace stressing the fight to eliminate the war propagandizing from the New York schools, from Veterans for Peace, and a detailed description of peace work in Schenectady. More on this in the Daily Worker.



Lacrosse, Wis., was inundated (top) as the rampaging Mississippi River reached its crest, breaking through the dikes in many parts of the city. Below, the overflowing Missouri River rolled over dikes at Hamburg, Iowa, engulfing the business district. More than 100,000 persons have been made homeless in the floods.

## State Dept. Rejects Soviet Bid, Presses for New Nazi Army

THE STATE DEPARTMENT was busy this week pressing for completion by the end of May of a deal with the West German government for 12 German divisions. This haste was clearly motivated by the fear of the State Department, the White House and the Pentagon that the German people's hostility to a new Hitler army would make the latter an impossibility if Washington fails to act quickly.

The speeded-up timetable for the 12 Nazi divisions, intended for integration in a Pentagon-directed, "West European" Army aimed at the Soviet Union, was also the Truman Government's belligerent answer to the two recent Soviet notes urging a peaceful solution to the German question—a solution involving the creation of a united, democratic, peaceful Germany en-

titled to its own, defensive forces, and bound by treaty not to wage war against any of the nations allied against Hitler in World War II.

To this Soviet proposal, which has struck a responsive chord among millions of peace-loving Europeans, Secretary of State Acheson replied this week with the feeble comment that it is a "golden apple of discord" intended to "divide the West."

Yet it was evident that it is the capitalist spokesmen of the "West" who have themselves created and maintained the divisive factor of a new Nazi army, and that it is this which has created fear and discord in both Germany and the rest of Western Europe.

In no way would Acheson logically explain why it is safe for Ger-

many and the world to have a divided Germany, with Hitlerites running new West German armed forces, while it is allegedly dangerous to accept the Soviet concept of a united, neutral Germany.

### Textile Town Unemployment Up 132% in Year

UTICA, N.Y. (FP)—State industrial commissioner Edward Corsi said unemployment in this textile town has risen from 2,500 a year ago to 5,800, an increase of 132%.

Addressing a meeting called by the Utica Chamber of Commerce, Corsi said of the 10,000 textile workers employed locally at the end of the war, only 4,400 still had jobs in the mills. Many of these were working only parttime, he added.

Most of the city's textile industry has moved south, where labor is predominantly unorganized and much cheaper.

THE INITIATIVE is filed now. Attorney General Smith Troy has issued an official ballot title. The first 3500 initiative petitions have been printed, a number have been distributed, and the first filled petitions are beginning to trickle back to the Committee for Init. 183, Box 184, Bellingham.

The new problems confront

Mrs. CARY'S son George was

20 April 2. Wounded in January and awarded the Purple Heart, he is now back in the front lines as a wireman for a motor company.

Mrs. Cary has another son, Bob

by 3.

The three women met as members of the CIO Int'l. Woodworkers women's auxiliary, of which Mrs. Davis is the newly-elected president. Love for their children and all children, the courage to defend them, the prizing of human life as a precious thing—these were the bonds that drew them together.

**May Day Greetings  
FOR A LAND OF DEMOCRACY IN A WORLD OF PEACE!**

Greetings to the National Committee, C. P., U. S. A.  
and to

**GUS HALL**  
Our State Chairman

**AMNESTY**  
to all imprisoned and persecuted fighters for peace!

—STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY  
of Ohio, 2226 E. 55th St., Cleveland, O.H.

# Murder Frameup Of Negro Fails

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—The all-white jury of ten women and two men in the trial of a young Negro, Lawrence Robinson, for attempted murder of Miss Janet Mackrell, a white school teacher, acquitted the defendant on all three counts of the indictment after having been out a little over three hours.

This city missed a shameful "legal lynching" in the case, especially as the charge of attempted rape was originally included.

What saved Robinson more even than the complete collapse of the prosecution's case despite Miss Mackrell's continued insistence on her "positive identification" was the mass turnout of Negroes who jammed the courtroom for the three days of the trial. They had been aroused by what showed every indication of being an attempt by the local police department to secure the conviction of a Negro as a cover up for the repeated failures of the department to solve a whole series of murders and criminal assaults upon women here.

**DURING THE TRIAL** it developed that the indictment of Robinson resulted from a charge sworn to by Superintendent of Detectives Adam Geisler and which Miss Mackrell herself had refused to sign. Prosecution witness Wm. Patrick, on whose uncorroborated at about 8 p.m.

## BETHLEHEM STEELWORKERS URGE FULL WSB WAGE HIKE

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 20.—Bethlehem.

When Truman ordered seizure, most Bethlehem steelworkers greeted his words of support for the WSB plan with no price increase for the companies.

But after a one-day lockout by the Bethlehem Steel Co. and after more than a week of plant seizure, with still the same contract and no wage gain, and with the profits and management of the plant not touched in any way, many steelworkers are seeing this was still another delay.

Four days prior to the Local 2599 meeting, the Lehigh Valley Section, Communist Party, distributed a special issue of "Bethlehem Steelworker," which declared:

"Steelworkers cannot afford to wait. Every delay is a gain for the companies. The WSB plan, limited though it is, was won only by the militancy of steelworkers. Winning the full plan will depend on organized strength alone. It will not be won by relying on Truman. Full pressure must be brought to bear on Truman to order the immediate granting of the WSB proposal to steelworkers, with no price rise for the companies, which will eat away any wage gains in higher prices."

Just before the special steel union convention on Jan. 3 the three Bethlehem locals, along with a joint shop stewards' meeting, instructed their 32 delegates to vote for a "no contract-no work" policy, with no reliance on the WSB, and no retreat on the union's 22 demands.

As delay followed delay, more and more Bethlehem steelworkers expressed belief they should have struck Jan. 1.

As the April 8 strike deadline approached, the moods of Bethlehem steelworkers were for a nail-out strike. Some proposed shutting down the entire coke works, which also supplies gas for the city of

### CARPENTERS WIN BOOST

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—Immediate increases of 9 cents an hour for 7,500 AFL carpenters in eastern Washington and northern Idaho have been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board construction industry stabilization committee.

Wright may be reached at the headquarters between 10 A.M. and 8 P.M., phone GRant 1-7309.

## Peace Action

PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Editor:

A group of young people who are for peace were in Fairmount Park, at 33d and Dauphin St., Sunday, April 20.

They sent up a lot of balloons with "YOUTH NEEDS PEACE" written on them.

Some had bicycles decorated with peace signs.

Thirteen youth collected over 200 signatures in an hour for their "friendship book."

There was a very good response from people. They were very anxious to sign for peace. Many young men signed in the hope that they would not have to go to war.

Many people said they would sign anything that was for peace.

BARBARA.

## Wool Strikers Stop Wage Cut

PITTSBURGH.—A 34 day strike of 350 employees of the two Northside plants of the P. McGraw Wool Co. ended with the firm's agreement to extend the contract to June 1 while negotiations continue on demands of Locals 34 and 774 of the CIO Textile Workers for a one-year renewal.

The company insisted on a 1 1/2-cent hourly wage cut and elimination of a cost-of-living escalator clause. Ironically, the application of the clause has automatically lopped a cent an hour off wages because the US Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a 1.2 percent drop in living costs as of the end of February.

This index has been shown by the United Electrical Workers (independent) to underestimate the actual cost of living, so its application swindles workers out of pay due them.

The June 1 extension date is 15 days after the American Woolen Co. and the CIO Textile Workers will meet in a final effort to agree on contract terms. The company usually sets the pattern in contract wage negotiations.

Resentment against speedup and wage-cutting methods had boiled over earlier into sporadic walkouts, which the company

## J & L President 'Deplores' Pittsburgh Steel Seizure Action

PITTSBURGH.—The City Council resolution thanking President Truman for seizure of the steel industry has been condemned by C. L. Austen, president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

In a letter to Council President Thomas J. Gallagher, Austen "deplores the implications of the resolution of the Council." The seized "shocked" Austen and he urges the Council to "re-examine" its position. That procedure, he is confident, would produce a change in point of view.

Copies of the Council resolution had been sent to President Truman, President Philip Murray of the United Steelworkers, and the presidents of the six major basic steel producers which were represented at the Wage Stabilization Board's hearings.

AN EDITORIAL in the Pittsburgh Press declared the Council resolution was "a purely political gesture," due to the fact that the nine Council members—all Democrats—are "elected officials in a city which is the headquarters of the United Steelworkers CIO."

The fact is, that the major steel plants—with the exception of the local plant of the Jones & Laughlin, who would have final say,

## W. Penna. Labor News

### 2,100 Brewers Tie Up W. Pa. Beer Industry

PITTSBURGH.—Approximately 2,100 brewery workers in Western Pennsylvania struck last Monday for a 13-cent-an-hour pay hike. The companies had offered a 2 1/4-cent-an-hour raise.

Other demands include limitation of production on the bottling machines to 90 a minute. The employers rate capacity of the machines at 300 bottles a minute.

About 960 of the worker walked

out April 18 tying up the Iron

City and Eberhart & Ober plants

of the Pittsburgh Brewing Co. and the Southside and Carnegie plants

of the Duquesne-Brewing Co. The

Sharpsburg and Jeanette plants

of the Fort Pitt Brewing Co., plants

of the Homestead Brewing Co.,

Tube City Brewing Co. in McKeesport, Latrobe Brewing Co., Straub

Brewing, St. Marys and Jones

Brewing Co. at Smithton, were

closed down last Monday.

The three CIO locals involved Brewers Local 22, Brewery Drivers Local 67 and Bottlers Local 144—include in their membership virtually everybody connected with the production and distribution of beer by these firms, except the bosses.

### Police Break Up Electric Picketing

Pittsburgh police broke up mass picketing at the Nuttal Gear Works of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. twice in one week with the arrest of five pickets in one attack and two more, the following day. All were fined \$10 for disorderly conduct by Police Magistrate John J. Fiorucci.

The Hearst-owned Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph featured a picture showing a Westinghouse engineer "hitting" the picket line, with an "assist" from the police.

The strike started April 16 when the 475 production workers represented by Local 601, United Electrical Workers (independent), voted 9 to 1 for a walkout. Some 140 clerical workers represented by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions were idled by the stoppage.

Resentment against speedup and wage-cutting methods had boiled over earlier into sporadic walkouts, which the company

had made a "final" offer of a 12 1/2-cent hourly increase, retroactive to March 15 when the present contract expired; an additional 2 1/2 cents next January, with a wage-reopening clause effective in March. They wanted a two-year contract while the union insist on a one-year agreement.

Business agent Cole pointed out that under the company proposal some of the employees would get only half of the increases. The company's reply was that there were only a few such workers and that they were mostly women assigned to clerical or office work.

Cole also charged that a management "rights" clause, drawn up by Attorney Nicholas Unkovich for the firms, gave them "unlimited powers."

The union contracts with these five companies usually sets the pattern for those of 18 others with a total of some 400 employees.

### Measuring Profits

PITTSBURGH.—An unsigned letter to the Post-Gazette recently pointed out that "Profits of corporations are computed before income taxes, and not after as indicated on your editorial page."

"When quoting hourly wages of steelworkers I have yet to see a reference made to wages after income taxes."

### STRIKE CLOSES AUSTRALIAN PORTS

MELBOURNE (ALN).—Dockworkers in all major Australian ports held a 24-hour work stoppage to protest the refusal of the federal arbitration court to hear their claims for an immediate interim increase in marginal pay rates. They also voted to refuse all overtime work until their claims are heard. The overtime ban was recommended by the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Since 1946 the longshoremen have been working three hours overtime two nights a week.